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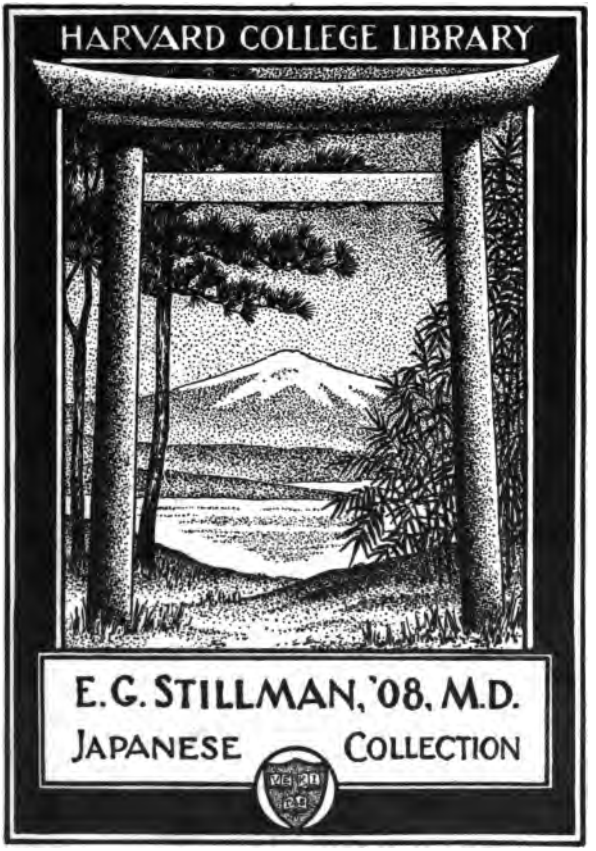

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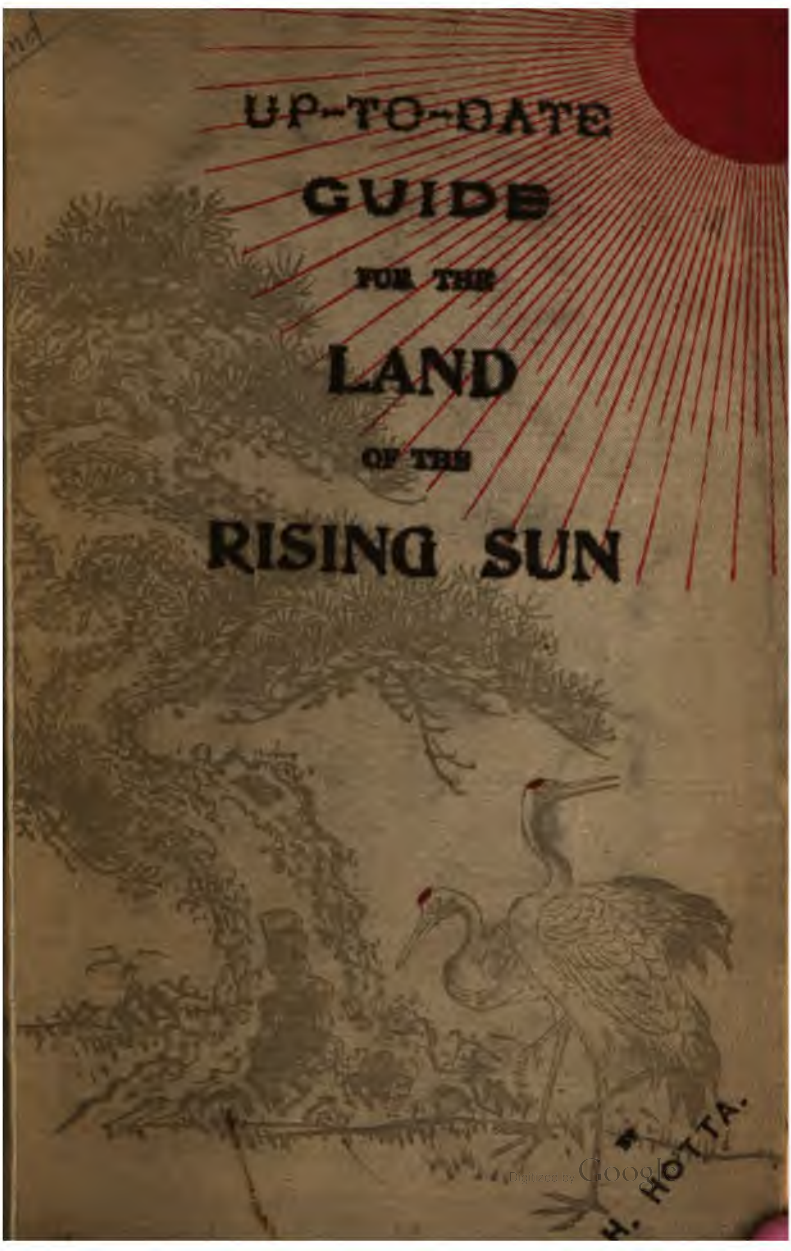

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ASAHI LAGER BEER.

TRADE MARK

ASAHI LAGER BEER.

OSAKA BEER BREWING Co., L

Suita-mura, near Osaka, JAPAN.

Purest and most Wholesome Beer in the East!

KORAI-BASHI, OSAKA, JAPAN.
(SELLING DEPARTMENT).

ASAHI BOCK BEER.

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UP-TO-DATE GUIDE

FOR

THE LAND of the RISING SUN.

WITH MAPS AND NUMEROUS PICTURES.

BY

H. HOTTA.

FIRST EDITION.

KOBE. YOKOHAMA. } Z. P. MARUYA & Co., LTD. (MARUZEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA), { TOKYO. OSAKA.

1902—03.

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PREFACE.

THIS little book is intended as a guide to new-comers who travel throughout the Empire by means of railroad and steamers. It gives brief sketches of principal ports and places of note or interest in Japan along the railway lines or which can be reached by short walk.

The original notes were supplied by Railway and Steamship Companies as well as by public authorities, and the pictures inserted were also contributed by them, especially taken for this purpose.

Special mention is made in the Station List where to change cars or where to alight for making visits, thus passengers may travel throughout the Empire even without a guide.

So as to let the travellers know what kind of articles are produced and where to make purchases of them, I have especially added the most trustworthy business establishments in the principal cities and ports.

This first edition is being published a few months before the forthcoming Exhibition in Osaka so as to have them sent abroad by some of the subscribers. Having to hurry the printing, there necessarily must occur some errors or misprints, which I trust readers will overlook.

I leave the work to be criticised so as to enable me to produce the second volume in better form, and I shall thank those who would take the trouble to send me any suggestions or corrections for the improvement of same.

The book will be revised annually.

COMPILER.

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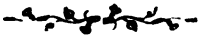

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SECTION I.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

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PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

JAPAN may be reached by the steamers of the Canadian Pacific Company from Vancouver; by the Pacific Mail, the Occidental and Oriental Companies and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha from San Francisco; by the Northern Pacific Company from Tacoma; by the Penninsular and Oriental S.S. Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha from London or Brindisi; by the Norddeutscher Lloyd from Bremerhaven, Southampton or Genoa; by the Compagnie des Massageries Maritimes from Marseillies; and by the Hamburg-Amerika Linie from Hamburg.

The intercourse of Japan with foreign countries was first commenced when the Empress Jingo made the Expedition to Corea in 201 B.C. after which the communication with Chinese Empire was continued. In the 17th century, merchant vessels of Portugal came to open trade and was continued by Spanish, Dutch and English people. Since the Shimabara War in 1637, TOKUGAWA SHOGUN strictly prohibited the entrance of foreign vessels except from Corea, China and Holland, since then the foreign intercourse had almost ceased. But the Empire first emerged into International Intercourse through the American Ambassador Perry's visit to Japan in 1852.

The feudal system was then replaced by a centralised autocracy. Railways, post and telegraphs was introduced, European dress, European manners adopted.

The remarkable progress was specially made since the late Japan-China War in 1894-5. Her steamers extended their lines to European and America Continents; great expansion resulted upon industry and commerce, the Treaty was Revised and now the Empire ranks in the commity of nations.

Japanese is a pleasant-mannered people, polite and always welcome visitors from all parts of the world. There are

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many societies established to welcome new comers so as to give every convenience to them, among which the most influential are "The Welcome Society of Japan" (KIHIN-KAI), and "Société Franco-Japonaise" (NICHI-FUTSU-KYOKAI).

All things being quaint and unique, they delight and charm newcomers who never have seen such sights in any other part of the globe.

Thus Percival Lowell in his "The Soul of the Far East"; —"The Japanese makes love to Nature, and it almost seems as if Nature heard his silent prayer and smiled upon him in acceptance; as if the love-light lent her face the added beauty that it lends the maid's. For no-where in this world, probably, is she lovelier than in Japan: a climate of long, happy means and short extremes, months of spring and months of autumn, with but a few weeks of winter in between; a land of flowers, where the lotus and the cherry, the plum and wisteria, grow wantonly side by side; a land where bamboo em-bosoms the maple; where the pine at last has found its palm-tree, and the tropic and the temperate zones forget their separating identity in one long self-obliterating kiss."

GUIDES.

Guides speaking foreign languages can be procured by applying to the hotels at Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Tokyo and Kyoto; or by application sent to the office of "The WELCOME SOCIETY OF JAPAN" (KIHIN-KWAI) having its main office in the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, and branch offices in Osaka and Kobe. There are two associations of guides called "Kaiyu-sha" and "Toyo-Tsuben-Kyokai," having head offices in Yokohama and branches in Kobe, Tokyo and Kyoto.

The fixed charges are as follows:—

2½ yen per day for one or a party of two tourists, (children under 12 years of age and servants included); over two in a party, 50 sen extra for each tourist. In all cases the guide's travelling expenses must be paid by his employers.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE EXAMINATION.

Strict examination of the luggages of passengers is made at the Custom-House, and the best way to avoid trouble and delay is to open up everything freely. All articles (except ordinary personal effects) are liable to duty.

BOATS.

Passenger boats commonly known as Sampans ply in all the harbours and land passengers from the steamers and vice versa. The fares are fixed in each port.

Steam launches attached to hotels are also in attendance at Kobe, Yokohama and Nagasaki.

JINRIKISHA.

When tourists first arrive in Japan and step ashore they soon find out a group of coolies drawing peculiar shaped overgrown perambulator coming forward to meet them offering them a ride on their vehicles called Jinrikisha or simply Jinriki, meaning "Man-power-Car" (lit.) generally called Rikisha by foreigners. This admirable vehicle was first invented by a Japanese some thirty years ago and on account of its convenience its use soon spread throughout the Empire and now it is welcomed by all classes of people as one of the best means of labour to obtain daily bread. The jinrikisha are also largely exported to many ports of Asia. Many jinrikisha-men, in former open ports, understand English, though not fluently, and travellers may hire them at any time and proceed wherever they may wish to go. In every port and in the large cities, the tariff are fixed by the authorities and they can be inspected by the fare or asking the driver who would produce a board with the tariff at the landing place. In going a long distance or up the hill when one man is not enough to go quick, the passengers sometime hire a man called *Ato-oshi* (pusher) or *Sakibiki* (puller), the former push from the backward of the vehicle while the latter run ahead having a rope slung across his chest between shoulders. They are generally hired by the distance, but can be employed by time.

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All the Jinrikisha-men have their official number attached on their hat or front of cap as well as at the back of their coat and in case they demand excessive fare or the tourists find out after the journey that they have missed any articles they should note their number and apply to the nearest Police Station or Police-box where every care will be taken by the Police to apprehend the men and secure the lost articles, or in the case of excessive charges, to punish them.

CURRENCY.

Japan adopted silver standard system till 1897 when it was changed to that of the gold standard in that year. The scale of calculation is the decimal system and *Yen* is the unit. One-hundredth of a *Yen* being called *Sen*, and one-tenth of a *Sen*, *Rin*.

Yen is almost equivalent to one-half of an American gold dollar or two shilling sterling (far less in currency than 4 sen as a penny) though there are fractional difference. The currency consists of gold, silver, nickel and copper coins, they are divided as follows;—

Gold coin 5-Yen, 10-Yen, 20-Yen.
Silevr coin 5-Sen, 10-Sen, 20-Sen, 50-Sen.
Nickel pieces 5-Sen.
Copper pieces 5-Rin, 1-Sen, 2-Sen.

The convertible notes of 1-Yen, 5-Yen, 10-Yen and 100-Yen are issued by the Bank of Japan (Nippon Ginko). Travellers should carry paper money on account of its portability but of not higher denomination than 10-Yen note as it often occurs difficulties of getting small change except in large towns.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Japanese Government joined the Universal Metric Convention in 1885, and the present system of weights and measures was established in 1891 adopting both old Japanese and foreign measures and weights.

Distance are reckoned by *Ri* and *Cho*; the weights *Kwan* and *Momme*.

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There are four different kinds of measures, viz.:—

Long measure is called *Kane-Jaku.*
Cloth „ „ „ *Kujira-Jaku.*
Land „ „ „ *Tsubo.*
Capacity „ „ „ *Masume.*

The divisions of weights and measures are as follows:—

WEIGHTS.

The unit is *Kwan.*

10 *fun* make... 1 *momme*.....(3.76 grams. or { Avoir. 2.12 grams). Troy. 2.42 dwt.)
1000 *momme* make } 1 *kwan* ..... (3.76 kilograms. or { Avoir. 8.23 lbs.) Troy. 10.07 lbs.)
1 *kwan* ..... 6½ *kin.*
1 *kin* ..... 160 *momme*...(6.01 hectograms, or { 1.31 lbs. avoir). 1.61 lbs. troy).
1 lb. avoir ... 121 *momme.*
1 ounce ..... 7.57 „
1 gramme ... 4.72 *fun.*

LONG MEASURE (*Kane-Jaku*).

The unit is the *Ri.*

10 *bu* make... 1 *sun*.....(0.30 decimetre or 1.19 inches).
10 *sun* „ ... 1 *shaku*.....(3.03 „ or 11.93 „).
10 *shaku* „ ... 1 *jo* .....(3.03 metre or 9.94 feet).
6 „ „ ... 1 *ken*.....(1.82 „ or 1.99 yards).
60 *ken* „ ... 1 *cho*.....(1.09 hectometre or 5.42 chains).
36 *cho* „ ... 1 *ri* .....(3.93 kilometres or 2.44 miles).
1 metre ..... 3.30 *shaku.*
1 foot..... 1.01 „
1 mile..... 14.75 *cho.*

CLOTH MEASURE (*Kujira-Jaku*).

The unit is *Jo.*

10 *bu* make... 1 *sun.*
10 *sun* „ ... 1 *shaku.*
10 *shaku* „ ... 1 *jo.*

In this measure, *bu* etc., are 1/4 longer than that of Long Measure.

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LAND MEASURE.

The unit is the *tsubo* (1 *ken* or 6 feet square), nearly equivalent to 3.31 square metres or 4 square yards. An acre is nearly equal to 1.210 *tsubo* or 4 *tan* 1 *se*.

30 *tsubo* make... 1 *se*.

10 *se* „ ... 1 *tan*.....(or 0.25 acre approximately).
10 *tan* „ ... 1 *cho*.....(2.45 acres).
36 *cho* „ ... 1 *ri* .....(15.42 sq. kilo. or 5.96 sq. miles).

CAPACITY MEASURE.

The unit is *Koku*.

10 *seki* make... 1 *go*.....(0.18 litre or { 1.27 gill liq. / 0.02 peck dry).
10 *go* „ ... 1 *sho* .....(1.80 „ or { 1.59 quart liq. / 0.20 peck dry).
10 *sho* „ ... 1 *to*.....(18.04 „ or { 3.97 gallons liq. / 1.99 pecks dry).
10 *to* „ ... 1 *koku* ...(180.39 „ or { 39.70 gallons liq. / 4.96 bushels dry).

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC SERVICES.

POSTS.

Post and Telegraph services are fully organized throughout Japan. Letters and papers can be forwarded with safety and rapidity to the different stages of a journey. It is however most desirable that the address should be written in Japanese as well as in the language of the sender, since celerity of delivery is thus ensured.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

DOMESTIC.

(*The Corean Ports included.*)

LETTERS:—Per 4 *momme* (or ½ ounce) or any fraction thereof ... ... 3 *sen.*
REGISTRATION FEE:—Extra charge ... ... 6 *sen.*
POSTAL CARD:—Single... ... ... 1½ *sen.*

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POSTAL CARD :—With prepaid reply ... ... 3 *sen.*

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS :—When posted singly, per 16 *momme* (or 2 oz.), or any fraction thereof... ½ *sen.*

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS :—A packet containing 2 or more, 16 *momme* (or 2 oz.) or any fraction thereof ... ... 1 *sen.*

PRINTED MATTER, BOOKS, AND SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE :—Per 30 *momme* (or 3¾ oz.) fraction or any thereof... ... ... 2 *sen.*

SAMPLES OF SEEDS :—Per 30 *momme* (or 3¾ oz.) or any fraction thereof ... ... 1 *sen.*

Unpaid and insufficiently stamped letters or packets will be regularly transmitted, but the double of the deficient postage will be charged on delivery.

FOREIGN.

To all Union Countries : LETTERS, per 15 grammes.. 10 *sen.*

REGISTRATION FEE ... ... 10 *sen.*

POSTAL CARD, SINGLE ... ... 4 *sen.*

POSTAL CARD WITH PREPAID REPLY ... ... 8 *sen.*

(No other but Universal Postal Cards should be used.)

PRINTED MATTERS, per 50 grammes ... ... 2 *sen.*

SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE, 100 grammes or under ... 4 *sen.*

Per 50 grammes above 100 ... ... 2 *sen.*

COMMERCIAL PAPERS, 250 grammes or under ... ... 10 *sen.*

Per 50 grammes above 250 ... ... 2 *sen.*

To places where Japanese Post Offices are established, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Hongkong, Shase, Soochow.

LETTERS, per 15 grammes ... ... 5 *sen.*

REGISTRATION FEE ... ... 10 *sen.*

POSTAL CARD, SINGLE... ... ... 2 *sen.*

POSTAL CARD WITH PREPAID REPLY ... ... 4 *sen.*

PRINTED MATTERS, per 50 grammes ... ... 1 *sen.*

SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE, 100 grammes or under ... 2 *sen.*

Per 50 grammes above 100 ... ... 1 *sen.*

COMMERCIAL PAPERS, 250 grammes or under ... ... 5 *sen.*

Per 50 grammes above 250 ... ... 1 *sen.*

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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

A Postal and Telegraphic Money Order System also is duly organized, and will be found convenient by travellers who wish to avoid carrying much money. Any sum not exceeding 50 *yen* can be forwarded by order at the following rates.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER.

Anywhere in Japan.

Not more than 5 *yen* .. .. 4 *sen.*
Not more than 10 *yen* .. .. 6 *sen.*
Not more than 20 *yen* .. .. 10 *sen.*
Not more than 30 *yen* .. .. 15 *sen.*
Not more than 40 *yen* .. .. 18 *sen.*
Not more than 50 *yen* .. .. 22 *sen.*

To Shanghai.

Not more than 10 *yen* .. .. 10 *sen.*
Not more than 20 *yen* .. .. 20 *sen.*
Not more than 30 *yen* .. .. 30 *sen.*
Not more than 40 *yen* .. .. 40 *sen.*
Not more than 50 *yen* .. .. 50 *sen.*

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDER.

Anywhere in Japan.

Not more than 5 *yen*... ... ... 28 *sen.*
Not more than 10 *yen*... ... ... 30 *sen.*
Not more than 20 *yen*... ... ... 35 *sen.*
Not more than 30 *yen*... ... ... 40 *sen.*
Not more than 40 *yen*... ... ... 45 *sen.*
Not more than 50 *yen*... ... ... 50 *sen.*

PARCEL POST.

All articles, except letters and goods mentioned in Article 16 of the Imperial Post Regulations, may be posted at the following rates, under the limit of 2 *shaku* (or feet) in length, breadth and depth, and 1½ *kwan* (or 12½ lbs.) in weight, or 3 *shaku* in length, if breadth and depth are respectively under 5 *sun* (or about 6 inches).

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Weight \ Distance	Under. 10 *ri.*	Under. 100 *ri.*	Beyond. 100 *ri.*
Under 200 *momme*	5 *sen.*	8 *sen.*	16 *sen.*
„ 400 „	7 „	12 „	24 „
„ 600 „	9 „	16 „	32 „
„ 800 „	11 „	20 „	40 „
„ 1 *kwan*	13 „	24 „	48 „
„ 1¼ „	15 „	28 „	56 „
„ 1½ „	17 „	32 „	64 „

TELEGRAPHS.

The Post and Telegraph Offices are generally combined in the larger towns. Telegrams in any of the principal European languages cost 5 *sen* per word, with a minimum charge of 25 *sen* (5 words or under), addresses being counted. A Telegram in Japanese of 15 *kana* (syllabic) characters costs 20 *sen*; each additional 5 characters, or any fraction thereof, costs 5 *sen*, addresses of senders only being charged for. Foreign residents often avail themselves of the latter means of communication.

The minimum charge for a city-telegram in any of the principal European languages (5 words or under) is 15 *sen*, with an addition of 3 *sen* for every additional word; and a Japanese city-telegram (15 *kana* or under) costs 10 *sen*, with an additional charge of 3 *sen* for every 5 *kana* or fraction thereof.

Telegram fees may be paid with postage stamps.

The following table shows the Telegram fees per single word to the principal cities and ports abroad, the rates quoted being the cheapest charged by any of the lines.

Aden... ... ...Yen 3.620	Brazil ... ... Yen 5.310
Amoy ... ... „ 1.080	Burmah ... ... „ 2.380
Annam... ... ... „ 1.820	Canton ... ... „ 1.380
Argentine	Ceylon (Colombo) 2.328
Republic ... „ 5.310	Chefoo ... ... „ .940
Bokhara ... ... „ 4.518	Chicago ... Yen 4.500

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Cochin China	Yen 1.940	Ningpo	Yen .940
Europe (except Russia)	„ 3.080	Ohio	„ 3.700
Egypt	„ 2.380	Peking	„ 1.100
Foochow	„ 1.080	Penang	„ 2.280
Fusan	„ .400	Persia	„ 4.446
Hankow	„ 1.060	Port Arthur ...	„ 1.060
Hongkong ...	„ 1.280	Russia in Asia ...	„ 1.000
India	„ 2.280	Russia in Europe	„ 2.080
Jenchuen (Chemulpo)...	„ .500	San Francisco ...	„ 3.840
Macao...	„ 1.380	Seattle	„ 3.840
Malacca	„ 2.280	St. Paul	„ 3.700
Manila	„ 2.180	Shanghai	„ .600
Massachusetts	„ 3.580	Siam	„ 2.180
Mexico	„ 4.340	Singapore ...	„ 2.280
Nanking	„ .920	Sydney	„ 2.960
Newchwang ...	„ 1.060	Taku	„ 1.000
New York ...	„ 3.580	Tongkin	„ 1.620
		Vancouver ...	„ 3.840

These rates, as has been said, are the cheapest obtainable. But, as a general rule, the sender of a telegram need not concern himself about the choice of route. He hands in his telegram, and the telegraphic officials forward it, in the natural order of things, by the normal, or cheapest route, unless a special route is designated by the sender.

INNS AND EATING-HOUSES.

The Japanese inns can be separated into three different kinds, viz., Foreign style, half-Japanese and half-foreign (they are often called HOTERU), and purely native inns. In all parts of big cities or resorting places, there are many good hotels conducted in European style owned by Japanese as well as foreigners, giving entire satisfaction to tourists; and in other towns there are several good inns, often erected in semi-foreign style and serves good foreign meals; and in

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native inns nice Japanese meals are furnished. The native styled inns have no dining rooms or beds, and the guests dine and sleep in their own appartments. But good quilts (*futon*), often made of silk covered with white sheets, are laid down on the mats. Japanese inns include supper, bed and breakfast but wines, liquors or some other meals ordered especially are to be paid separately. It is customary in Japan that the guests should make presents to the inns. This form of compensation is called "CHADAI" (tea-money lit.) after getting into a room to be used, or before leaving the inn together with the payment of charges. The amount of Chadai varies with the rank of individual, quality of inns and accommodations, etc., but it generally ranges from 50 sen to one yen per night for a person and one-half increased for two guests and double for three and so on.

The "RIORIYA" or eating-house supplies meals only but not sleeping accommodation. The guests are requested to take off their shoes in entering any Japanese inns and Rioriya not to spoil the mats.

In the neighbourhood of every station, there are many tea-houses where the tourists make rest and take tea, cake, beer, lemonade, fruits, etc. Travellers' ticket can be purchased and their luggage are checked by the employees of the tea-house, in this case the tourists give a small gratuity to them as reward besides the payment for what else he took.

At the principal stations beer, fruits, canned provisions sandwitch, tea, Japanese food called Bento can be obtained by the runners from the tea-houses.

According to the Railway Regulation, the holder of tickets for a distance of over 50 miles can break their journey at the more important stations.

The passengers' luggage is checked and carried free of charge as follows :—

First-class passengers	... ...	100 lbs. each.
Second-class ,,	... ...	60 lbs. each.

At the principal stations, licensed porters known as "AKABO" with red cap on their heads, carry passengers' parcels at a small fixed fee.

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PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

All the Japanese Offices including Custom-House, Government offices and others observe the following holidays :—

January 1st.....*Shihohai.* The Emperor makes special prayer to Heaven and all his ancestors for a peaceful reign.

January 3rd .....*Genshisai.* The Emperor makes offerings to Heaven and all his Imperial ancestors.

January 5th .....*Shinnen-Enkwai.* All the Government Offices make official calls.

January 30th.....*Komei-Tenno-Sai.* Anniversary of the Death of Komei-Tenno, father of the present Emperor.

February 11th...*Kigensetsu.* Accession of Jimmu-Tenno (the First Emperor) in 660 B.C., and Promulgation of the Constitution in 1889.

March 21st .....*Shunki-Korei-Sai.* Spring Equinox.

April 3rd .....*Jimmu-Tenno-Sai.* Anniversary of the Death of Jimmu-Tenno.

September 23rd..*Shuki-Korei-Sai.* Autumn Equinox.

October 17th.....*Shinjo-Sai* or *Kaminame-Sai.* Harvest Thanksgiving to the Deities of Ise. The Emperor offers the first crop of the year to his Ancestors.

November 3rd...*Tenchosetsu.* The Emperor's Birthday.

November 23rd..*Shinjo-Sai* or *Niiname-Sai.* Second Harvest Festival, early rice is offered to Gods.

The foreign banks in Japan which had hitherto observed holidays at Christmas, New Year, German Emperor's birthday (27th January) the King's birthday and the American and French national observances (4th and 14th July) have recently

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adopted the custom of the Empire and observe some of the Japanese holidays.

POPULAR FESTIVALS.

There are many Popular Festivals in Japan among which the following are the most important:—

January 1st, 2nd, 3rd } are called Sanga-nichi. New Year's Holidays.

January 10th... *Toka-Ebisu.* Festival of Gods of Luck.

January 15th... *Ko-Shogatsu* or small New Year Holiday.

March 3rd (old style) *Sekku.* Girls Festival, or Dolls' Festival.

May 5th (old style) *Sekku.* Boy's Festival, or Festival of Flags and Armors.

May 6... *Shokon-Sai.* Commemoration for the souls of the dead who fell victim for the sake of the country.

July 7th (old style) *Tanabata.* Festival of Stars.

July 13th, 14th and 15th (old style) *Bon-Matsuri.* Feast in honour of the dead.

August 15th (old style) *Tsukimi.* Full Moon Festival.

September 9th (old style) *Kiku-no-Sekku.* Festival of Chrysanthemum.

November 20th... *Ebisu-Ko.* Festival for God of Luck, held by merchants.

BLOOMING SEASON OF THE MOST FAVORITE FLOWERS IN JAPAN.

Tsubaki.....(Common Camellia) January-April.
Ume .....(Plum blossom) January and February.
Momo .....(Peach „) February and March.
Sakura .....(Cherry „) April.
Nanoha.....(Rapeseed blossom) April.
Fuji .....(Wisteria chinensis) May.

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Tsutsuji.....(Azalea) May.
Botan .....(Peony) May.
Ayame .....(Iris) June.
Shobu .....(Calamus) June.
Renge .....(Lotus flower) July.
Fuyo.....(Hibiscus mutabilis) August.
Suzuki .....(Euria Japonica) September.
Kiku.....(Chrysanthemum) October.
Momeji.....(Maple) October.
Sazankwa...(Camelia sasanqua) November.
Cha .....(Tea chinensis) December.

RELIGION.

There are many forms of religion of which the principal is Shintoism, Buddhism, and Christian.

The Shinto and Buddhism are thoroughly infused among the nations. Shinto (meaning the Way of the Gods) is indigenous religion, and has myriads of gods and goddesses numbering over eight hundred deities, worshipping Nature, the Imperial Ancestors, Hero or Learned-men who made great sacrifices for the Empire. The Shinto temples are generally constructed very simply of uncoloured wood with plain or stratched roofs and very prominent roof beams, while the architecture of Buddhist temples are often richly adorned with numerous coloured and carved idols. The priests of the Shinto temple who take regular service is called "Kwannushi" and the priestresses who take charge of daily offerings to Gods are called "Miko" and special Sacred Dance "Kagura" are performed by them. In the entrance of every Shinto temple the *Torii* (or bird-rest-like arches lit.), generally made of wood or stone stands make easiest sign to distinguish Shinto temple from that of the Buddhist while the Buddhist temples the "Sanmon" or two storied gate are commonly seen at the entrance to the enclosure of every temple. The total number of shrines in the Empire are over 190,000.

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Buddhism was first introduced from India via China and Corea in 540 A.D. The First Pagoda was erected by Soga-no-Iname in 584 A. D.

The famous Prince Shotoku-Taishi, in the reign under Empress Suiko (593-621 A.D.), is called the Constantine of Japanese Buddhism, after which it was adopted by every Emperor and the Buddhism become the most popular religion among the nation and soon spread throughout the Empire; many celebrated temples were erected from that time. Aftewards it has been divided into 12 sects, namely—Tendai, Shingon, Jyodo Rinzai, Sodo, Obaku, Shin, Nichiren, Ji, Yuzu-nenbutsu, Hosso and Kegon. There are upwards of 70,000 temples with 60,000 bonzes

Christian religion (Roman Catholic) was first introduced in 1527 A. D., it has spread largely, the number of Christians being put at over 300,000. Although the propagation of the different religions were prohibited for some time, after the Restoration it has revived and there are now Greek, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches established, of which the latter is most popular.

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SECTION II.

GENERAL INFORMATIONS ON JAPAN.

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GENERAL INFORMATIONS ON JAPAN.

POSITION.

JAPAN is an island Empire situated to the north of the Pacific Ocean, and to the east of China, Corea, and Siberia, the continent of Asia. Its eastern extremity and the Pascadore islands (119°20′E.Long.); western, Shimshu island of the Kurile archipelago (156° 32′ E. L.); southern. South cape of Formosa (21° 46′ N. L.); and northerly by Araito island of the Kurile groups (50°56′N.L.) ranging between 29° 21′. The distance between the east and west is 37° 12′, north and south 39° 11′.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION.

The Empire consists of more than 3,900 islands stretching over 2250 miles, and they are geographically divided into five great islands; namely.

Honshiu, the largest in the center.
Kiushiu, the south western;
Shikoku, the southern;
Hokkaido, the most northerly and least developed.
Formosa (Taiwan), the most southerly and recently incorporated with the Empire.

Besides these islands the Empire possess Chishima (the Kurile islands) the most accessible route between Hokkaido and Kamchatka in Asiatic Russia, the Ogasawara-jima (the Bonin islands), lying to the south-east of Honshiu; Riukiu (the Luchu islands), scattered to the south of Kiushiu, and the group of Boko-to (the Pescadore islands) in the Channel dividing Formosa from China.

The former four biggest islands are subdivided into 77 provinces.

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The following are the names of all the provinces in Japan.

Islands.	*Provinces.*	*Islands.*	*Provinces.*
Honshiu..	Iga, Ise, Shima.	Iki	Iki
	Owari. Mikawa.	Tsushima...	Tsushima.
	Totomi.		
	Suruga. Kai. Idzu.	Hokkaido.	Oshima, Shiribeshi.
	Sagami. Musashi.		Ishikari.
	Awa.		Teshio.
	Kadzusa. Shimosa.		Kitami. Iburi.
	Hitachi.		Hidaka.
	Omi. Mino. Hida.		Tokachi.
	Shinano. Kodzuke.		Kushiro.
	Shimotsuke.		Nemuro.
	Iwaki. Iwashiro.	Chishima.	Chishima.
	Rikuzen		(The Kuriles,
	Rikuchiu. Mutsu.Uzen.		32 islands)
	Ugo. Wasaka.	Riukiu.	Okinawa.
	Echizen.		(The Lu-chus
	Kaga. Noto. Etchiu.		55 islands)
	Echigo. Yamashiro.	Taiwan	
	Yamato.	(Fomosa).	Taiwan.
	Kawachi. Idzumi.		
	Settsu.		
	Tanba. Tango.	Ogasawara-	(17 island)
	Tajima.	jima.	
	Inaba. Hoki. Idzumo.		
	Iwami. Harima. Mimasaku.		
	Bizen. Bitchiu. Bingo.		
	Aki. Su wo. Nagato.		
	Kii		
Sado ...	Sado.		
Oki	Oki.		
Awaji	Awaji.		
Shikoku.	Awa. Sanuki. Iyo. Tosa.		
Kyushiu.	.Chikuzen. Chikugo Buzen.		
	Bungo. Hizen. Higo.		
	Hiuga. Osumi. Satsuma.		

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ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.

The Empire is also administratively divided into 1 Do-cho, 3 Fu and 43 Ken (Prefectures) including Okinawa.

Formosa is under a special administration, its western part is divided into 3 Ken.

The following are the names of the various prefectures.

PREFACTURES

Three Fu:—Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka.

Forty-three Kens:—

Aichi, Aomori, Akita, Chiba, Fukui, Fukushima, Fukuoka, Gifu, Gunma, Hiogo, Hiroshima, Ibaraki, Iwate, Ishikawa, Kanagawa, Kagawa, Kochi, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miye, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Niigata, Nara, Nagano, Nagasaki, Okayama, Okinawa, Oita, Shimane, Shizuoka, Shiga, Saitama, Saga, Toyama, Tochigi, Tottori, Tokushima, Wakayama, Yamaguchi, Yamagata, Yehime.

Formosa:—Taihoku, Taichiu, Tainan.

Docho:—Hokkaido.

AREA.

The total area of the Empire is estimated at 162,800 square miles, being about 1/325 of the whole area of the land in the world. The breadth is about 120 miles in the most widest part and 60 miles in the narrowest.

The followlng table gives the area of the most important islands.

Honshiu	86,786	square miles.
Kiushiu	15,587	„ „
Shikoku	7,034	„ „
Hokkaido	30,149	„ „
The Kuriles (32 islands) ...	6,152	„ „
Lu-chu islands (55 islands) ...	935	„ „
Other islands	1,030	„ „
Formosa and Pescadores ...	15,127	„ „
Total	126,800	square miles.

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COAST LINE.

The coast of Japan is situated very irregularly and possesses a very long coast line. If the total circumference of all the islands is brought together in one line it covers over 17,840 miles.

The following is the circumference of the principal islands.

Honshiu	5,940 miles.
Kiushiu	4,431 „
Shikoku	1,622 „
Hokkaido (The main islands)	1,510 „
The Kuriles (32 islands)	1,471 „
Lu-chu groups	756 „
Formosa	552 „

POPULATION.

According to the census taken at the end of 1899 the population of Japan was 44,260,000 excluding Formosa and Pescadores. The average proportion of increase for one year during the past twenty years is estimated at over 380,000 of which 98 being female while 100 of male and the number of people living in one square mile is about 280, this number is so wonderful that the Empire comes in third in the world, Belgium the first, Holland being the second. The following is the population of the principal cities containing over 100,000 people at the end of 1898.

Tokyo	1,440,121
Osaka	821,235
Kyoto	353,139
Nagoya	244,145
Kobe	215,780
Yokohama	193,762
Hiroshima	122,306
Nagasaki	107,422

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CLIMATE.

The climate of the country is generally mild and healthy, though in the different localities the temperature varies according to the atmospheric influences of the different formations of the land, the physical features of mountains and ocean streams.

The average temperature during one year is 11° C., being same as that of the southern part of Europe and middle part of China. In the southern portion of Kiushiu 16° C. is registered and in the northern part of Hokkaido 6° C. with the difference of 10° C. between the two localities.

The average temperature in summer (August) is 27° C. in the south and 18° C. in the north, and in winter (January) 6° 8′ C. in the south and 10° 2′ C. below the freezing point in the north.

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J. MATSUMOTO & CO.,

DEALERS IN

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, PAINTINGS, DRAWN WORKS

AND

All the Latest Novelties in Fancy Work.

340, Moto-machi, 3-chome,
KOBE.

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SECTION III.

CENTRAL JAPAN.

ROUTES 1—14.

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JIYUTEI HOTEL

Opposite the Kobe Post and Telegraph Office.

KOBE, JAPAN.

THIS HOTEL ...

Is situated in the centre of the City, and all the rooms are well ventilated and elegantly-furnished.

ELECTRIC LIGHT laid on.

PRESENT GARDEN WELL STOCKED WITH FLOWERS.

Meals prepared by First Class Cooks.

Charges, $4.00 a day and upwards.

Special monthly rates.

Meals and Refreshments supplied in the Sanyo Railway Dining Car.

Charges for Meals: 1st Class, 80 Sen; 2nd Class 60 Sen.

..... K. GOTO, PROPRIETOR.

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CENTRAL JAPAN.

ROUTES.

ROUTE 1.

KOBE.

KOBE is one of the former five open ports in Japan and of first importance of all others in trade. It is situated on the north shore of the Gulf of Osaka and sheltered by mountains at the back, is about 3⅔ miles long and 1½ miles wide. Its location is 135°24′29″ E. Long. and 35°37′ N. Lat. The population was 215,780 in the last census at the end of 1898.

The harbour faces to the south and is bounded by the Ikuta river on the north-east and by the Wada point on the south-east. The ex-Concession is on the eastern shore of the city. It is clean and well laid out and is regarded as the model settlement of Japan. The principal streets are KAIGAN-DORI on the water front, SAKAYE-MACHI and MOTO-MACHI parallel to it. The water is deep and it has a large coast traffic with the INLAND SEA as well as in the foreign trade.

EX-CONCESSION.

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Kobe is the western terminus of the Government Tokaido Line and the starting point of the Sanyo Railway and it is regarded as the central depot of both passengers and cargo. There are three stations in Kobe, the HYOGO STATION is on the west end, the KOBE STATION stands on the middle while the SANNOMIYA STATINO is situated on the east end near the ex-Concession.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

Hyogo Kencho, 38, Shimoyamate-dori Shichome.
Central Police Department, Shimoyamate-dori Shichome.
Aioibashi Police Station, Aioi-cho.
Hyogo Police Station, Toba-cho, Hyogo.
Hyogo Prefectural Assembly, Shimoyamate-dori Shichome.
Imperial Government Customs, Kano-cho Sanchome.
Post and Telegraph Office, Sakaye-machi Rokuchome.
Sannomiya Post Office, Moto-machi Itchome.
Sub-Telegraph Office, Sannomiya Station.
Kobe District Court, Tachibana-dori Nichome.
Kobe Harbour Office, 1, Hanakuma-cho.
Kobe Hospital, Kusunoki-cho Shichichome.
Kobe Marine Office, 1, Hanakuma-cho.
Kobe Police Station, Sannomiya-cho Itchome.
Kobe Telephone Exchange Office, Higashi Kawasaki-cho.
Meteorological Observatory, Nakayamate-dori Shichichome.
Revenue Administration Bureau, Shimoyamate-dori Rokuchome.
Tax Office, Shimoyamate-dori Rokuchome.
Water Police Station, Kaigan-dori Shichome.
Kobe City Office, Higashi Kawasaki-cho.
Kobe Water Works Office, Higashi Kawasaki-cho.

CONSULATES.

Austro-Hungary, No. 9, Naniwa-machi.
Belgium, 10, Kaigan-dori.
China, Shimoyamate-dori Hatchome.
Denmark, 91, Kita-machi.

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France, 90, Yedo-machi.
German, 115, Higashi-machi.
Great Britain, 9, Naniwa-machi.
Italy, 70, Kio-machi.
Netherlands, (Suwayama) 3, Yamamoto-dori Gochome.
Peru, 104, Yedo-machi.
Portugal, 118, Yamamoto-dori Sanchome.
Russia, 8-B, Naniwa-machi.
Spain, 90, Yedo-machi.
Sweden and Norway, 8-B, Naniwa-machi.
Switzerland, 115, Higashi-machi.
United States, 5, Akashi-machi.

CHURCHES.

Union Church, 48, Akashi-machi.
All Saints' Church, Nakayamate-dori Sanchome.
Roman Catholic Mission Church, 37, Naka-machi.
St. Michels' Church, Nakayamate-dori Rokuchome.

BANKS.

Bank of China and Japan, Ltd., 107, Ito-machi.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, 26, Naniwa-machi.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 2, Kaigan-dori.
Mercantile Bank of India London and China, 107, Ito-machi.
National Bank of China, 56, Naniwa-machi.
Russo-Chinese Bank, 8, Maye-machi.
Yokohama Specie Bank No. 26-7-8, Sakaye-machi Sanchome.
Dai Ichi Ginko, Sakaye-machi Shichome.
Mitsu Bishi Goshi-Kwaisha, Higashi Kawasaki-cho.
Mitsui Ginko, Sakaye-machi Sanchome.
Nippon Trade Bank, (Boyeki Ginko), Sakaye-machi Sanchome.
Sumitomo Bank, Kaigan-dori Gochome.
Konoike Bank, Sakaye-machi Sachome,

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 14, Maye-machi.
Messageries Maritimes, 6, Kaigan-dori
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 5, Kaigan-dori Rokuchome.
Northern Pacific Steamship Co., 5, Kaigan-dori.

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Norddeutscher Lloyd, No. 10, Kaigan-dori.
Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co., 87, Yedo-machi.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Kaigan-dori Sanchome.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 87, Yedo-machi.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., 109 Naka-machi.
Portland & Asiatic S. S. Co., 7-A, Kaigan-dori.
Toyo Kisen Kwaisha, 37, Yedo-machi.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

"KOBE CHRONICLE," 7, Nishi-machi.
"KOBE HERALD," 76, Kyo-machi.
"KOBE DAILY NEWS," Sannomiya-cho Nichome.

HOTELS.

Oriental Hotel, 80 Kio-machi, and 87-88, Naka-machi.
Imperial Hotel, near Sannomiya Station.
Great Eastern Hotel, 21, Sakaye-machi Itchome.
Jiyu-tei Hotel, Higashi Kawasaki-cho.

INNS.

Naka Tokiwa, Suwayama.
Nishi Tokiwa, „
Higashi Tokiwa, „
Tokiwa-Kadan, Toba-cho, Hiogo.

FOREIGN RESTAURANTS.

Kairyo-tei, near Sannomiya Station.
Occidental Restaurant, Nishi-machi Itchome.

THE CHIEF SIGHTS IN KOBE ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

5 minutes walk from the ex-Concession.

IKUTA TEMPLE.

THE temple of Ikuta stands in a wood of the same name covered with cryptomerias and camphor trees. It is the oldest temple in Kobe belonging to the Shinto Sect dedicated to Wakahirume-no-Mikoto who is said to have been taught the use of loom and to have been the first who has made clothing. The temple is said to have been founded by the famous Empress Jingo when she returned from her

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IKUTA TEMPLE.

Expedition to Corea. A fierce battle between the Minamoto and Taira clans was fought here. The annual festival is held on the 15th and 16th of April when the "MIKOSHI" (Shrine) is removed followed by a long procession. The festival is observed with almost frantic jubilance by the people.

* * * *

1⅓ mile, 20 minutes walk from the ex-Concession.

NUNOBIKI WATER-FALLS.

THE Nunobiki Water-falls are situated on the slope of Mount Muko and makes the resource of the Ikuta river. The word Nunobiki signifies "CLOTH STRETCHED OUT TO DRY," *lit.*, the sheet of water falling resembling a piece of white cloth. There are two falls, the upper one is called ODAKI (Male fall *lit.*) and the lower MEDAKI (Female fall *lit.*). The latter has a drop of 43½ ft. and 12 ft. wide about 2 *cho* upwards from the foot of the hill; the former, 3 *cho* above, is 82½

NUNOBIKI WATER FALL, LOWER.

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ft. high and 13 ft. wide. A wooden bridge across the stream on the lower fall affords an excellent position from which charming views can be obtained.

* * * *

North end of the City, 1 mile from the ex-Concession.

SUWAYAMA OR VENUS HILL.

THERE is a shrine called Suwa-Myojin from which the name was derived and going farther up on the right side of the temple is the slope of the hill with green grass suitable for picnics, where commands extensive view of the town and sea-shore. On the foot of the hill, there is a mineral bath allowed for use to the public on paying a small fee; farther up is a stone monument erected in commemoration of a French Astronomer who there made observation of the transit of Venus in 1874, whence the name was derived. In the neighbourhood, many good Japanese restaurants are situated.

SUWA-YAMA.

* * * *

4½ miles from the Concession, 2 hours' walk.

MAYASAN OR MOON TEMPLE.

MAYASAN is the highest peak of the Rokko mountain range behind Kobe, densely wooded. There is a temple belonging to the Shingon sect erected about 12 centuries ago. Panoramic views of the city, villages, and the

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bay of Osaka can be obtained. On the top of the peak near the temple (2,446 ft. above the sea) is a good summer retreat where many foreigners in Kobe sojourn in summer time to escape from the heat in town.

* * * *

3 miles distant from the ex-Concession.

FUTATABISAN OR HUNTER'S GAP.

IT is accessible by two roads, one is to go through a pass called Kurumadani (commonly known as Hunter's Gap by foreign residents) and the other can be reached along a valley to the west of Suwa-yama. The temple is situated 1,600 ft. high and is dedicated to Kōbō Daishi. Extensive bird's-eye-view can be obtained from the top of the hill.

* * * *

1 mile west from the ex-Concession.

MINATO-GAWA SHRINE.

THE shrine is commonly known as "NANKO-SAN" by the natives and was erected in 1871. It is dedicated to KUSUNOKI MASASHIGE, a famous loyalist. A stone monument of Masashige is situated among the old pine trees at the right corner on entering the front gate, the inscription was made by Mitsukumi, famous Lord of Mito. Some 30 years ago the site was in the middle of the rice fields, but now it is the most bustling fair situated in the centre of the City.

NANKO TEMPLE.

The bazaar has every des-

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cription of manufactured articles on sale at fixed prices. An Aquarium (Suizoku-kan) is placed behind the bazaar, at the left hand.

The ground is crowded by thousands of people both day and night.

Distant excursions from Kobe can be made to Suma, Maiko, Akashi as far as Himeji and beyond, by the Sanyo Railway line for the westward direction; and for the north-eastward may be visited the waterfall at Minō, Takaradzuka and Arima mineral springs, etc., by the Hankaku Railway line. For the discription of the Sanyo Railway line see Route 15 and for the Hankaku Railway line Route 2.

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WHERE TO MAKE PURCHASES IN KOBE.

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

Geo. J. Penney, 6, Harima-machi.
Whymark & Thompson, 82, Nishi-machi Itchome.

BAMBOO WARES.

Tanaka, K., Motomachi Nichome.
Nakai shoten, Sannomiya-cho Itchome.

BYCYCLES & ACCESSORIES.

Ishikawa K., 214, Sannomiya-cho Nichome.
Hashimoto J., 232 „ „

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

Maruya & Co., Z. P., Motomachi Itchome.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Maruya, Z. P., 234, Moto-machi Itchome.
Nishimura Rankodō, Moto-machi Itchome.

CONFECTIONERY.

Fūgetsudo, Motomachi Sanchome.

CURIO STORES.

Inui S., Motomachi Itchome.
Kitamura Bros., „ Nichome.
Nakamura S., „ „
Nishida S., „ Itchome.
Taniguchi Y., „ „

FANCY GOODS STORES.

Fuji, M., Moto-machi Nichome.

FINE ART CURIOS.

Kuhn & Komor, 81, Kyo-machi.
Daibutsu Fine Art Gallery, 26, Sannomiya-cho Sanchome.

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FINE ART CURIOS—*continued.*

Funai, C., Moto-machi Gochome.
ōta (Harishin), Motomachi Sanchome.
Hamadas' Fine Art Depot, Motomachi Sachome.
Tada, J., „ Nichome.

FOREIGN SUNDRY GOODS.

Cabeldu & Co., P. S., 16 Maye-machi.
Skipworth, Hammond & Co., 30 Akashi-machi.
Nakao, Y., Motomachi Sanchome.
Tanba, K., „ Gochome.
Tanaka, G., Sannomiya-cho Sanchome.
Nishimura, S., Motomachi Nichome.

LACQUER WARES.

Okamoto, R., Motomachi Nichome.
Seki, G., Shimoyamate-dori Nichome.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

Ichida, S., Motomachi Nichome.
Tamamura, K., Sannomiya-cho Sanchome.

PHOTOGRAPHS, ALBUMS, PICTURES.

Fujiya, Motomachi Itchome.
Fukasawa, Motomachi Itchome.
Tamamura, K., Sannomiya-cho Sanchome.
Shinyei-do, Moto-machi Gochome.

PORCELAIN AND POTTERY POSTORES.

Suzuki Shoten, Sannomiya-cho Sanchome.
Shizan Nagaye, 1308, Takimichi, Nunobiki.
Suzuki Branch Store, Sannomiya Sanchome.
Kimoto & Co., Motomachi Nichome.
Shimidzu & Co., „ „
Shinto Kaisha, „ „
Ban Kinzan, Kano-cho Nichome.

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SILK AND SILK EMBROIDERIES.

Konishi & Co., Motomachi Nichome.
Matsumoto & Co., „ Sanchome.
Shieno, K., Shimoyamate-dori Nichome.
Takinami, B., Motomachi Nichome.
Fuma Shiten, 25, Sannomiya-cho Sanchome.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

Yamatoya (Kobe branch), Motomachi Itchome.

SHOES AND BOOTS MAKERS.

Kobe Shoe Manufacturing Co., Motomachi Gochome.
Kobe-ya, Motomachi Nichome.

SCREENS AND KAKEMONO DEALERS.

Shiosaki branch store, Motomachi Itchome.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

Shibata, O., Motomachi Sanchome.
Cabeldu & Co., P. S., 16 Maye-machi.

TORTOISE SHELL WORKS.

Ōta, K., Motomachi Itchome.

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

Fuji-ya, Motomachi Itchome.
Tsuboi Shoten, Nanko-maye.

WINES AND PROVISIONS.

Meiji-ya, Motomachi Itchome.

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ARIMA CLUB HOTEL

..... About 3½ hours from Kobe by Sanda Station.

About 1500 feet above the Sea Level. Delightful and Cool Summer resort. Celebrated Mineral Springs.

Own Mineral Swimming Bath close to the Premises. Open all the year round.

BILLIARDS, DRAWING ROOM,
OWN TENNIS GROUND,
DIFFERENT GAMES.
EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Hot and Cold Baths at any time in the Hotel.

THE ONLY HOTEL IN
FULLY EUROPEAN STYLE.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.
(Special discount for longer stay.)

COMFORT AND CAREFUL ATTENDANCE.

T. OSHIMA, PROPRIETOR.

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ROUTE 2.

THE

"HANKAKU" RAILWAY LINE.

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ROUTE 2.

THE HANKAKU RAILWAY LINE.

THE Hankaku Railway is the only line traversing central part of Japan starting at Osaka (Umeda) and down to the Japan Sea coast. The train leaves Umed and after passing vast fertile fields to the westward, Kanzaki is the first station where visitors coming from Kobe are taken and then the train proceed as far as Fukuchiyama. The services beyond Fukuchiyama down to the northern seaboard towns of Miyadzu and Maizuru (the new Naval Station) are maintained by the shallow draft steam-launches of the company at Yura river, or by means of Jinrikisha.

The districts along this line abounds with mushrooms and excursions are made by many people for hunting them in the season.

Names of Station.	*Distance from Osaka.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
OSAKA.			
KANZAKI, Jct.....	4.	48.	
Tsukaguchi.	6.	6.	
Itami	8.	12.	
IKEDA	11.	39.....	Visit peoney garden and Minō waterfall.
Nakayama	13.	46.....	Visit Nakayama temple.
TAKARAZUKA.	15.	51.....	Visit mineral spring.
NAMAZE.....	16.	62.	
Takedao	20.	65.	
Dōjō.	24.	30.	
SANDA.....	26.	50.....	Alight for Arima hot spring.
Hirono	30.	30.	
Aino	33.	2.	
Aimoto.....	35.	51.	

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Names of Station.	*Distance from Osaka.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
Furuichi	36.	78.	
SASAYAMA	42.	1.	
Ōyama	43.	31.	
Shimotaki	48.	30.	
Tanigawa	51.	3.	
Kaibara	55.	35.	
Iso	57.	33.	
Kuroi	65.	05.	
Ichijima	64.	12.	
Takada	66.	60.	
FUKUCHIYAMA	71.	23.	Alight for Amano-Hashidate.

THE CHIEF SIGHTS ALONG THE LINE ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

IKEDA.

Is one of the feudal towns situated along the river Inagawa containing a population of some 15,000. Ikeda and the vicinity has been famous since a long time ago for its horticulture engagement. Many experienced horticulturists with their extensive gardens cultivate every kind of trees and shrubs, forming a large florist garden worth paying a visit. The trees are largely exported to Osaka, Kobe and vicinities.

* * * *

⅔ mile from the Ikeda S.

PEONEY GARDEN AT KINOBE.

THE garden is situated in the village of same name, the most famous place for peoney in Japan. Thousands of the different kinds are cultivated every-where with great care; in April, when they are in full bloom, the place attracts many visitors.

* * * *

3 miles from the Ikeda S, 1 hour's ride by jinrikisha.

MINŌ WATER-FALL.

THE waterfall of Minō is situated in the village of same name. After alighting from jinrikisha at the entrance of the village, the pass leads to the narrow road of beautiful glen. A temple

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MINŌ WATER FALL.

called Ryuan-ji dedicated to Benzaiten is erected here. The mountain is thickly wooded with maples and cherry trees. After going 2 *cho* further on a cascade 70 feet high falls from a tall cliff. The best time to visit this place is to see the cherry blossom in April; the maple tints in November; and to enjoy the beautiful mountain sceneries and grand views of the fall in summer. There are many tea-houses and inns here.

* * * *

10 minutes' walk from Nakayama S. Inn, *Nishiki-no-Bo.*

NAKAYAMA KWANNON.

THE temple is one of the 33 Holy places of Kwannon. In the middle of March and August when special ceremonies are held, the place is crowded with devotees. There is a mineral bath and charming views also are obtained.

NAKAYAMA-DERA.

* * *

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5 minutes' walk from Takarazuka S.

TAKARADZUKA MINERAL SPRING.

A RENOWNED mineral spring along the river Muko-gawa. The bath is effective for sufferers from acute rheumatism, gout and other complaints. Here are the noted Takarazuka Hotel (European) and many good Japanese inns. Besides the spring, the locality possesses magnificent views. The place is cool in summer and attracts many visitors both foreigners and Japanese. Excursion from the bathing place can be made to the celebrated temple of Kiyoshi-kojin on a hill to the south-eastern side of the station, distance one mile.

TAKARAZUKA.

* * * *

1½ hours by jinrikisha from Sanda S.

ARIMA HOT SPRING.

ARIMA is situated in a valley (1,200 ft. above the sea) north of the Rokko mountain just behind of Kobe (14 miles from Kobe). There are two ways to get there, one is to go to Sumiyoshi station (the next station from Sannomiya, Kobe) and then over Rokko range (8 miles) by walking or by *Kago* which is obtained there in summer time (3 hours), while the other is to go by the Hankaku Railway line to SANDA STATION and to walk or by jinrikisha the distance of 4⅔ miles. The spring contains Chloride of sodium, Potassium and calcium, especially

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GENERAL VIEW OF ARIMA.

effective for sufferers of rheumatism and cutaneous affections. When the chief spring was discovered is not known. The Great Taikō (Toyotomi Hideyoshi) built bath-house here and in 1891 rebuilt one in the present building. The temperature is 39° cent. The atmosphere is pure with cool and bracing climate in summer. During the hot season, the place is visited by thousands of both Japanese and foreigners. There is an old well and a cave from which carbonic acid issues and destroys all insect life, the former is called TORI-JIGOKU (Hell for Birds) and the latter MUSHI-JIGOKU (Hell for Worms). In Autumn the place is also noted for maple tints, and visitors often go out mushroom hunting. There are many good hotels here of which the most patronized are the Arima Hotel (new building), Sugimoto Hotel, Okuno-Bo, Nikai-Bo, Nakano-Bo and Gosho-Bo, etc. Baskets made of bamboo and wisteria, and a kind of pottery called Arima-yaki are produced here, the former are very well made and largely exported to foreign countries.

SASAYAMA.

Is the principal town of Tamba, formerly the castle town of Aoyama family. The castle is situated in the western part of the town from which extensive views over the whole city can be obtained. Ōji park which is two miles distant from the station possesses charming views.

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FUKUCHI-YAMA

Is the important town of Tamba province. The castle was erected by Toyotōmi Hideyoshi in Tensho era (1131 A.D.). Now it is the seat of the 20th Brigade. The place is the center of trade of Sanin-Do districts.

* * * *

9 miles from Fukuchiyama S.

MOTO ISE DAIJIN-GU.

THE ground is believed to have been the ancient site of the Ise Shrine (the Imperial Ancestral Shrine) before it was replaced at Ise province in 457 B.C. under the command of the Emperor Yūryaku. The Holy Building is said to be quite the same as that in Ise.

MOTO-ISE SHRINE.

* * * *

MAIDZURU.

Is 17 miles north from Fukuchiyama, the railway between the two places are now in construction. It is situated on the south-eastern part of Tango province. The place was selected as one of the Naval Stations of the Empire in 1890. In fact the Station is really put some two miles distant from Maizuru. Visitors are required to obtain special permission.

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MIYAZU.

Lies about 24 miles north from Fukuchiyama, formerly the seat of Daimyo Matsudaira. It is a principal sea-port of Tangó province and derives a reflected glory from AMANO HASHIDATE one of the "THREE GREAT SIGHTS" in Japan lying two miles off from Miyazu. Steamers are daily plying between Maizuru and Miyazu.

* * * *

AMANO HASHIDATE.

CAN be reached in 4 hours by steamer and 5 hours by jinrikisha from Fukuchiyama. It is a narrow sandy spit stretching out into the Sea thickly covered with pine trees. Its wanderous picturesque view of the peninsula and surrounding mountains are far beyond the power of words to tell.

Fully described in Route 19, Oiye's Steamship lines.

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ROUTE 3.

THE CITY OF OSAKA.

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THE OSAKA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

..... The Oldest Establishment of the kind in Japan.

ESTABLISHED 1890.

TELEPHONE
NO. 509 (NISHI).

DŌJIMA HAMA-DORI
NICHOME,
OSAKA, JAPAN.

DR. Y. HIRAGA,
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S. KOIDE,
Manager.

Situated within 5 minutes' walk from Umeda Station.

The MUSEUM is divided into sections for the domestic and the foreign products and manufactures.

A perfect chemical laboratory with competent chemists is attached, where commercial analysis is executed for the convenience of the public.

OPEN DAILY from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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ROUTE 3.

THE CITY OF
OSAKA.

SAKA can be reached from Kobe in 1 hour, and 1½ hours from Kyoto. It is the second largest city in the Empire, but from the commercial and industrial point it is the central depot in Japan. The merchants of Osaka are reported to be the shrewdest and most keen competitors in trade.

The area is over 8 square miles and is still extending with great strides. The population was 920,000 in the end of 1901. The river called YODO runs across through the city and inter. sects at sevesal places connected with many canals affording great convenience for communication from one part to the other. Lately, the city made remarkable progress in commerce and industry, especially in cotton spinning. Visitors going around the city by train will notice that several thousands of chimnies pour out their smoke and smuts, so much so that the city is called "Manchester in the Orient." The ancient name of Osaka is Naniwa and still it is used by some institution.

The famous Emperor Nintoku chose this city for his residence and during the Tensho era (16th century) the Great Warrior Toyotomi Hideyoshi (commonly known as Taiko) built grand fortress there called Osaka-jō (castle) within two years and made it the seat of his government, thereafter the city became of more importance.

The scheme of constructing a big and complete harbour are now carried on.

Full description about the works is given under a special title.

The city is divided into four Districts, viz., Higashi-ku (East), Nishi-ku (West), Minami-ku (South), and Kita-ku (North).

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Osaka is the Central Depot of several Railway Lines.

The following is the names of the different lines entering into the city :—

The Government Tokaido Line.
The Hankaku Line.
The Kwansai Line.
The Kōya Line.
The Nishinari Line.

Steamers daily ply between Inland Sea Ports and other ports of the Empire. The Osaka Shosen Kwaisha (The Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.) is the biggest of all.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

Osaka Fucho (Prefectural Government), Enokojima, Nishi-ku.
Osaka Court of Appeal (Kōso-in), Wakamatsu-cho, Kita-ku.
Osaka District Court (Chihō-Saibansho), Tosabori Shichome, Nishi-ku.
Post and Telegraph Office, Nakanoshima Nichome, Kita-ku,
Osaka Imperial Hygienic Laboratory (Eisei Shikenjo), Kyobashi Sanchome, Higashi-ku.
Osaka Arsenal (Hohei Kōshō), within the castle.
Imperial Government Mint (Zōhei-kyoku), Kawasaki, Kita-ku.
Osaka Meteorological Station (Sokkosho, Dōjima Hama-dori, Nichome, Kita-ku.
Municipal Office (Shiyakusho), Enokojima Kamino-cho, Nishi-ku.
Osaka Harbour Construction Office (Chikko-jimusho), Tempo-cho, Nishi-ku.
Osaka Water Works (Suidō-jimusho) Awabori-dori Itchome, Nishi-ku.
Osaka Commercial Museum, Dōjima Hama-dori Nichome, Kitaku.
Mine Inspection Office (Kōzan Kantokusho), Minami Hirano, Higashi-ku.
Osaka Marine Bureau (Kaiji Kyoku), Tamaye-cho Itchome, Kita-ku.

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Osaka Revenue Inspection Office (Zeimu Kwanri Kyoku), Nakanoshima Shichome, Kita-ku.
Osaka Customs, Tomijima-cho, Nishi-ku.
Forth Army Division, within the castle.
Osaka Board of Forestory (Dairinkusho), Uchi Kiuhōji-machi Nichome, Higashi-ku.
Telephone Exchange Office, Hiranomachi Nichome, Higashi-ku.
Osaka Police Station, Enokojima, Nishi-ku.
Osaka Chief Gemdarmary Station, within the castle.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Umeda-cho, Kita-ku.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Tomijima-cho, Kita-ku.
S. Oiye's Line (head office), Saiwai-cho Nichome, Nishi-ku.

CHURCHES.

Christ Church, Kawaguchi.

BANKS (JAPANESE).

Daiichi Ginko, Korai-bashi Sanchome, Higashi-ku.
Kitahama Ginko, Ima-bashi Nichome, „
Kōnoike Ginko, „ „ „
Mitsui Ginkō, Korai-bashi Sanchome, „
Mitsu Bishi Ginko, Nishi-nagahori Minami-dori Gochome, Kita-ku.
Naniwa Ginko, Awaji-machi Nichome, Higashi-ku.
Sumitomo Ginko, Nakanoshima Gochome, Kita-ku.

HOTEL.

Osaka Club Hotel, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku.

INNS.

Hanaya, Nakanoshima Sanchome, Kita-ku.
Seikwan-ro, Sonesaki, Kita-ku.
Ginsui-ro, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku.
Shiun-ro, Imabashi Shichome Kita-ku.

RESTAURANTS (FOREIGN).

Osaka Club Hotel, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku.
Furukawa Club, Kawaguchi, Nishi-ku.
Tengo-ro, Kitahama, Higashi-ku.

RESTAURANTS (JAPANESE).

Morikichi-ro, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku,
Seikwan-ro, Sonesaki, Kita-ku.
Ginsui-ro, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku.
Sakau, Hirano-machi Shichome, Higashi-ku,

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THE FIFTH NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Fifth National Industrial Exhibition which is to be opened on March 1st, 1903, and to continue for 153 days, is regarded as the trial exhibition for the International Exposition which is expected to be held in the Empire sometime in the future. The scheme is prepared in a very large scale and the wideness of plans, perfectness of designs cannot be compared with those of former exhibitions. The ground area used for the Exhibition is almost double that of all former exhibitions utilized for the same purpose.

It is the First Exhibition since the late Japan-China War and the Treaty Revision whence the Empire became one of the first class nations in the world. Since the War, Japan made remarkable progress upon industry and commerce; the forthcoming Exhibition is to realize its development in fact as well as to promote the expansion of business in future. Special Building for the Exhibitions from Foreign Lands are to be built and it is said that many applications have already been made from various countries, hence mutual benefit should be increased. An Association under the name of the Kyosan-kwai is formed in Osaka composed of many leading gentlemen, under the supervision of Mr. K. Sumitomo, a well known Millionaire. The intention of the Association is to give every assistance possible in connection with the Exhibition.

The Railway and Steamship Companies in the Empire have decided to make special reduction for visitors and at the same time to invite all of them to travel by their own lines.

Pamphlets containing full description about the Exhibition will be published by me in due course under special title.

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THE OSAKA HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION WORKS.

INTRODUCTION.

THOUGH the City of Osaka has been recognized as the most important commercial center of the Empire since two hundred and fifty years ago it was almost limited within the Empire until the Restoration. Since the Meiji era Osaka loomed in the stage of international communication and made special strides and progress. The late Japan-China War brought particular expansion upon the industry and Commerce of the Empire. The amount of both exports and imports showed remarkable increase year by year and steamers' communication extended its routes to the Western Continents. The City of Osaka is not the commercial center of Japan but that of the Orient.

It was a long cherished desire by the people of Osaka to build a new harbour so as to make it the shipping center at the same time, because the present harbour is too shallow to admit ocean going steamers. Time has ripen and the authorities of the government has recognised the necessity of constructing a complete harbour there. The scheme was made to accomplish this big work within eight years (1,897-1904) with a capital of yen 22,500,000 under the supervision of Mr S. NISHIMURA, ex-Governor of Osaka whose reputation and trustworthiness by the citizens, and many other experts is recognized. The new streets will be formed at the same time by reclaiming a portion of land and the limits of the city will be expaned to the western extreme along the shore. All the railway lines which enters into the city, will extend their way to the piers and their cargo will be taken thence to every part of the Empire. On completion of the work, Osaka will come to the front as the foremost commercial city of the world.

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THE PLAN OF THE WORK.

THE scheme is to divide the harbour into two parts—the Inner and Outer Harbour. The Outer Harbour is surrounded by the North and South Breakwaters. The starting point of the North Breakwater has 3,900 feet from the south-west of the lighthouse at Temposan old fort, proceeding straight into the sea in the same direction ending at 28 feet depth below low water forming a quadrangular curve at the extreme, the length is 8952 feet. The South Breakwater commences from 5,580 feet off the lighthouse at the Shirinashi river extending 2,520 feet to the north-west direction following in 11,130 feet towards the

RECLAIMING TEMPŌSAN FRONTAGE.

west and ends at the same depth curving at the end so as to face the North Breakwater. The entrance width between pierheads is 600 feet at the bottom. The Inner Harbour begins at the south bank of the mouth of the river Kidzu running 1,980 feet north-west, then turns to the north-west for 3,480 feet and is surrounded by the Inner Harbour Dyke which joins the South Breakwater. Nearly 1,240 acres out of the total space of the water area enclosed are to be reclaimed for the site of the new city and the docks.

The distance from the reclaimed ground of the Outer Harbour to the entrance of the Harbour is 10,320 feet. The main dimensions are as follows:—

	Breadth.	*Area.*
Outer Harbour.....	3,000 ft.—4,950 ft.	894 acres.
Inner Harbour	1,550 „ —1,800 „	339 „
Mouth of the river Aji	720 „ —1,200 „	40 „
„ „ „ „ Shirinashi	420 „ — 480 „	35 „

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PLAN OF THE

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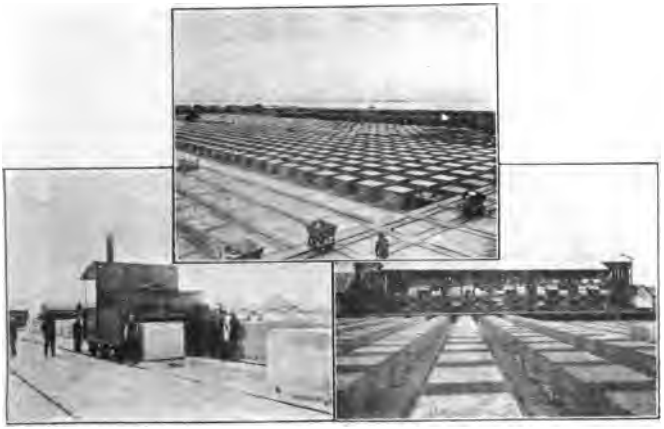
The dock water area are:—	*Length.*	*Breadth.*	*No. of Docks.*	*Area.*
Between the rivers Aji and Shirinashi	1,440 ft.	480 ft.	3	48 acres.
Between the rivers Shirinashi and Kidzu	1,440 „	480 „	3	48 „
	1,440 „	720 „	1	24 „
Northern part of the river Aji	2,150 „	480 „	1	24 „
Total area				144 acres.

The channel for steamers to get in from the entrance is about 600 feet towards the South Breakwater off the center while the north side is used for anchorage. The loading and discharging of cargos are to be made at the quay walls and at the landing pier 1,500 feet in length and 540 feet breadth. The ground between each dock is 480 feet in breadth used for dock plants, warehouses, roads, etc. The dredging of the Harbour and the building of docks is proceeding apace. Two docks will be built first, commencing from the north side between the river



DRYING BLOCKS.

TRANSPORTING BLOCKS. BLOCK-MAKING YARD.

Shirinashi and Aji, along which 24 vessels of 2,500 tons average can berth at one time. On completion of all the docks the capacity will be 3,000,000 tons of cargo a year. Many canals will be opened on reclaimed ground, one connecting river Aji and Shirinashi (150 ft. broad) commencing at the north side of

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the Temposan old fort along the west end of Yawataya-shinden and the river Shirinashi will run into the Inner Harbour across the reclaimed ground 360—480 feet in width. The third dock situated on the southern portion of the Shirinashi river being made bigger than the others with the width of 720 feet so as to open a new water passage through the southern end of Minami Okajima and to meet the river Kidzu 150 feet in width while another canal to join the river Shirinashi and Kidzu will be opened along the western extreme of Chitose and Minami Okajima. A temporary dam of over 3,600 feet will be built from the beginning of the North Breakwater to the Temposan old fort so as to prevent the silt coming from the river Aji which is to be taken off after completion of Yodo-gawa diversion work thus joining the river Aji with the Harbour.

The work was commenced by the city in October, 1897. The course of the work, as executed during the past three years up to October, 1900, is as follows:—

Shore Protection Embankment of River Kidzu.

The shore protection works along the mouth of the River Kidzu, starting at the southern extremity of Chishima-Shinden, are to reach to the inner Breakwater, and have a length of 9,706

RAILROAD TO THE PIER.

THE PIER.

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feet, and a height of from 12 feet to 15 feet above low water, and a width of 18 feet at the top, and a slope of 1 in 2 on both sides. The inside of this embankment is filled with ordinary earth throughout the whole length. The surfaces on both the top and sloping sides of the Embankment are covered with clay puddle for a length of 1,479 feet beyond starting-point at Chishima-Shinden, and the remaining 8,227 feet are faced with rubble stones to a height of from 8 to 15 feet above low water on the outer slope, while the top and rear side are covered with clay puddle. The work was commenced on July 3rd, 1898, and completed December 10th, 1899.

INNER BREAKWATER.

THIS Breakwater, starting from the end of the River Kidzu Embankment, will reach to the South Jetty, and is to be carried for a length of 4,920 feet, bending towards the Harbour. The work was commenced in December, 1897, from the shore end, and half is already finished, whilst work on the remaining half is going on at present. The preliminary step is to strew the site of this Breakwater with rubble stones, the spaces between being filled with gravel and ballast; then the front side is built up with large hewn stone blocks, each weighing over half a ton, and this work is to reach 15 feet above high-water level, and have a width of 18 feet at the top and a slope of 1 in 1 on front face, and 1.3 in 1 on back face; on the top of this concrete blocks will be piled up in two courses. The materials used, up to the present, for this work are 20,880 cubic yards of large hewn stone blocks, 992 cubic yards of ordinary rubble, 42,832 cubic yards of gravel and ballast, 1,048 pieces of concrete blocks, and 3,000 cubic yards of large rubble.

CONCRETE BLOCK YARD.

THE Block-making Yard is a portion of reclaimed land, the reclamation of which was commenced on the 15th June, 1898, and finished on the 16th Jaunary of the following year. The area of the yard is 20.8 acres. As soon as the reclamation was completed, the stores, godowns and buildings were con-

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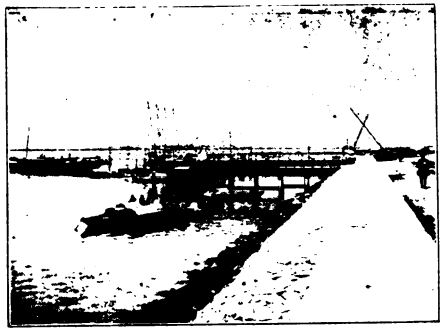
structed, and the setting up of the machines and other useful accommodation for this branch of the Works was carried out and completed on the 29th of December, 1899. The Block making has been going on continuously since its commencement on the 20th January, 1900. The total required number of blocks being 60,000, it is expected to finish them within five years, the average daily production being forty pieces. The materials of the blocks consist of Portland cement, sand and gravel well mixed by the proper method. The blocks will be all one size, each 6 feet by 5 feet by 4 feet, or 120 cubic feet, weighing 8 tons (17,920 pounds). Blocks to the number of 6,900 have been made since the work began, 3,900 of these being used already for Jetties and Breakwaters.



IRON PIER IN CONSTRUCTION.

INUJIMA QUARRIES.

THE Quarries were opened in April, 1898, at Inujima, an island about seventy miles distant westward of Osaka, from whence the stones for the Works will be entirely procured and transported to the place by Japanese barges and steam-boats, specially built for the purpose. There are two Quarries, both being expected to supply the same quantity of material; therefore each has precisely the same accommodation. The principal works laid out are four Loading Piers, Stone Storage Yards, Earthworks to remove the sand and earth from the Quarries, Railway Tracks extending three miles, twenty Rock Drilling Machines, as well as Electric Lighting Plant

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The stones taken from the Quarries up to the end of September, 1900, since the Works commenced, amount to 295,000 cubic yards. Of these 131,190 pieces were large rubble, weighing a ton or so each, and totalling 96,000 cubic yards in volume.

WORKSHOPS.

THE Workshops are intended for the purpose of repairs to ships' machinery, instruments and tools, &c., used on the Works. The yard is a portion of the reclaimed land, having an area of 6.5 acres, and equipped with necessary buildings, machinery, docks, and slips, &c., and has been in operation from April, 1899.

The shops are divided into two departments, viz. Machinery Department and Ship Department.

The Machinery Department is sub-divided into Finishing, Smiths,' Castlng, Riveting and Joiners' Shops, and the Ship Department is sub-divided into Ship-building, Ship riveting, Caulking, Painting, Sail-making, Leather Working, Sawing, Labourers' and Bricklaying Shops, &c. Besides these are four Slip Ways, belonging to the Ship Department, which are intended to serve for repairing of Stone-carrying steamboats and earth barges. There are two Graving Docks, one of which has a length of 148 feet, with a width of 62 feet, the other being 234 feet by 79 feet; the drying up of these Docks is accomplished by a vertical engine driving two pumps

JETTY.

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situated between the two Docks. For discharging the water out of the Docks three hours is required for the former and four and one half hours for the latter, the suction pipes used being one of one foot internal diameter for the smaller Dock and two of the same diameter for the larger.

SOUTH JETTY.

This Jetty, starting from the extremity of the Inner Breakwater, is to be built out to a length of 14,631 feet, having a height of 11 feet above low water, a width at the top of 18 feet, and a slope of 1 in 1 on either side. The Jetty is to be covered with concrete blocks on its top and sides, to a reach depth of 14 feet below low water on the sea side and 6 feet on the harbour side respectively. Since this work began in January, 1899, up to the end of September, 1900, a length of 4,020 feet has been nearly completed, the work of throwing down the rubble having been accomplished, and the seaside slope for that length being covered with three to five concrete blocks already; the remaining 10,511 feet of this Jetty are now in progress, the throwing down of rubble deing carried on. The work of depositing the rubble is being done with *Inujima-maru* No. 6, and *Hayashiwo-maru* No. 15, specially built for the purpose, of which the former is bottom tipping, with a carrying capacity of 600 cubic yards, and the latter is both side and bottom tipping, with a capacity of 200 cubic yards. The material used up to the present totals 274,254 cubic yards of large rubble, and 2,837 pieces of concrete blocks.

INUJIMA QUARRY.

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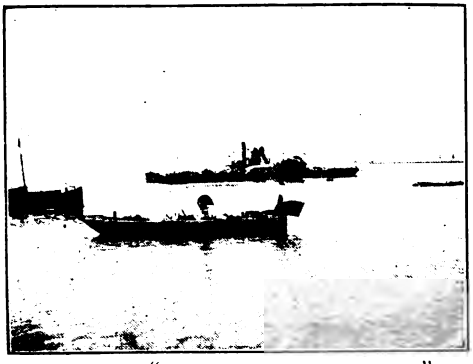
DREDGING.

The dredging was commenced on 18th April, 1898, with six Priestman's Dredgers at the mouth of the River Shirinashi. Afterwards two Bucket Ladder Dredgers, two Sandpump Dredgers, which were imported from Holland in July, 1899, two excavating machines, erected in November, 1899, and two other Self-propelling Bucket Ladder Dregers were added for the Works, besides manual power adopted at several places. The material dredged and excavated, after being transferred into barges or punts alongside, is conveyed to its destination, where it is either discharged into deep water outside of the Jetties or deposited on the bank by manual labour. The dredging capacity of the dredgers differs somewhat according to the nature of the bed, but in general Sandpump Dredgers and Self-propelling Bucket Ladder Dredgers have a capacity of 480 cubic yards per hour, whilst two Bucket Dredgers have a capacity of 160 cubic yards per hour, and the Priestman's Dredgers 40 cubic yards per hour. The aggregate volume of the material dredged up to the end of September, 1900, since the work commenced, amounts to 1,886,544 cubic yards.



DREDGER "DAIICHI SHUNKAI-MARU," IN OPERATION.

RECLAMATION OF TEMPŌSAN FRONTAGE.

The land reclaimed in this section has an area of 186 acres, its surrounding dike extends to the length of 8,308 feet, its height being proposed to be 9 feet above low water, with a

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slope of 1 in 1 in the outer and 1½ in 1 in the inner side, and a width of 6 feet on the top. The foundation work of throwing down rubble and gravel was commenced on the 1st January, 1899, and a large portion of the whole work has been finished. The materials used up to the end of September, 1900, was 44,856 cubic yards. The reclaiming of this lot is now carried on by the dredgers.

LOCK-UP OF THE RIVER AJI.

This work on the River Aji is the temporary masonry dam, starting at the north extremity of Temposan reclamation, and reaching to the starting-point of North Jetty, having a length of 2,244 feet, a width of 6 feet at the top and a slope of 1 in 1 on either side, and a height of 9 feet above low water.

This work is to prevent the silt carried by the flood water entering the harbour during the construction, and when the diversion of the River Aji, which is now being carried out by the Government, is completed and the present river is canalized, this lock-up will be removed.

TOTAL COST.

Estimated total cost for the work amounts to Yen 18,678,000, particulars of which are as follows:—

South Jetty	Yen 3,871,248
North Jetty	2,312,639
Docks and Quays	209,580
Shore Protections and Dikes ...	404,679
River Aji Temporary Locking and expenses for removing same, &c.	32,630
Dredging and Reclaiming	2,037,000
Steel Piers	2,585,000
Light Houses	60,000
Bridges...	100,100
Stores for Materials	100.000
Land purchased and Compensation	24,300
Workshop and Machinery	3,435,000
Surveying Expenses	700,000
Office Expenses	969,760
Contingencies	1,836,064

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Besides, above Yen 4,442,400 is required for the interest of Public Loan Bonds, specially issued for this work, during the course of construction, which, added to the working expenses, makes the aggregate sum of Yen 22,490,400.

TRADE FACILITIES.

So as to give every convenience to their customers, several stores and shops are gathered in the same street forming a center of trade. The following are the most famous:—

Bonds, stocks, etc. brokers, Kitahama Itchome, Higashi-ku.
Books and Miscellaneous, Shinsaibashi-dori, Minami-ku.
Candy and Cakes, Matsuya-machi, „
Coal, Ajikawa-cho, Kita-ku.
Cereals and Rice Exchange Brokers, Dōjima, Kita-ku.
Chemist and Druggist, Dosho-machi, Higashi-ku.
Charcoal and Wood, Nishi-dōtonbori, Nishi-ku.
Cotton Goods and General Dry Goods, Honmachi, Higashi-ku.
Foreign Fabrics, Fushimi-machi, Higashi-ku.
Fresh Fish, Zakoba, Kita-ku.
Furs and Leathers, Karamono-machi, Higashi-ku.
Furnitures, Dobuike, „
Furtilizer, Yeitaihama, Utsubo, Nishi-ku.
Indigo, Horiye, Nishi-ku.
Japanese Sundry Goods, Minami-kiuhōji-machi, Higashi-ku.
Porcelain and Potteries, Setomono-cho, Nishi-ku.
Second-hand Furnitures, Hachiman-suji and Zamano-maye, Minami-ku.
Timbers, Nishi Nagahori, Nishi-ku.
Toys, Midō-maye, Higashi-ku.
Sugar and Painting Materials, Sakai-suji, Higashi-ku.
Stones, Nishi-nagahori, Nishi-ku.

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THE PRINCIPAL SIGHTS OF THE CITY ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

TENMA TENJIN.

THIS is the Shinto shrine dedicated to SUGAWARA MICHIZANE. The place is always crowded, especially on the 25th of every month, by pilgrims from the countries. The annual festival is held on the 25th of July when a long procession composed of followers of the ancient warriors, with armours, spears, arrows take part. It is one of the interesting sights of the kind in Osaka.

* * * *

THE MINT.

THE Government Mint is situated on the west bank of the river Yodo being one of the three famous mints of the world, established in 1869. All the coins of the Empire are struck here as well as coins current throughout the whole East. A fine building here called SENPU-KWAN belongs to the Imperial Household. The large ground is planted with cherry trees. These when in full bloom are shown to the public for three days. In the spring time Fine Art Shows are also held here and is permitted the public to view on application.

* * * *

SAKURANO-MIYA.

THE temple is situated on the east bank of the river Yodo, opposite of the Mint, dedicated to AMATERASU-Ō-MIKAMI. It is noted for its Cherry Avenue, the word Sakura-no-Miya means the " Temple of Cherry," lit., planted on the bank of the river.

SAKURA-NO-MIYA.

The trees are are in full bloom in the middle of April. The eastward of the temple is the field planted over grown with rape-seed plants, when those flower are in its best in spring time

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they seems as if the field is covered by yellow carpets, thousands of people go there both by junk and by land. The source of the Osaka Aqueduct is at the north of the temple.

* * * *

THE OSAKA CASTLE.

THIS is one of the places which is worth visiting. The castle was built by the famous warrior Toyotomi Hideyoshi, commonly known as Taiko-san, in 1585 and was the grandest and strongest castle in Japan. It was constructed within only two years. Visitors will wonder how those huge stones have been handled in such a short time when as little was known about Architecture. The fortress and the annexed buildings were destroyed by the adherents of the Tokugawa Shogunate but the inner moats and the foundation called Tenshudai (Donjon) still remain. The huge stones which form the walls of the principal gates are measured 40 feet deep and 100 feet in height attesting the magnificent designs of Great Taiko.

THE OSAKA CASTLE AND MOAT.

The castle is now occupied by the Fourth Army Division. Permission to visit the castle can be obtained through the Welcome Society in Osaka or its branch at Kobe.

* * * *

HAKUBUTSUKAN.

Is a public bazaar, erected in 1875, where description of manufactured articles are offered for sale at fixed prices. Facing the entrance a Fine Art Gallery is located where numerous Ancient Fine Arts such as paintings, drawings, lacquer wares, images of Buddhas, etc. are exhibited,

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NAKANO-SHIMA PARK.

THE park is situated on an island by which the river Yodo, is divided into two streams. The shrine called Hōkoku-jinsha stands in the center of the park. This was build in 1880 in commemoration of the Great Taiko, founder of Osaka. Near the temple stands the Osaka Club Hotel which affords the most charming views of the park at the river.

NAKANOSHIMA PARK.

There are also many small tea-houses in the park where refreshments can be obtained.

* * * *

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

OR the Osaka Shohin Chinretsujo was constructed in 1890 with a view to promote the interests of merchants and manufacturers in the city. Numerous kinds of manufactured articles suitable for export as well as the newest foreign made samples which can be duplicated in Japan are exhibited. There are also sales rooms with fixed prices. Every body can visit the place by paying a small fee.

* * * *

SHINSAI-BASHI DŌRI.

THIS is the name given to the street beginning from Hirano-machi in the north and ending Yebisu-bashi reaching out a mile in length. It is the most flourishing part of the city where numerous kinds of wholesale as well as retail dealers such as Book-Sellers, Linen Drapers, European Sundry Goods Dealers,

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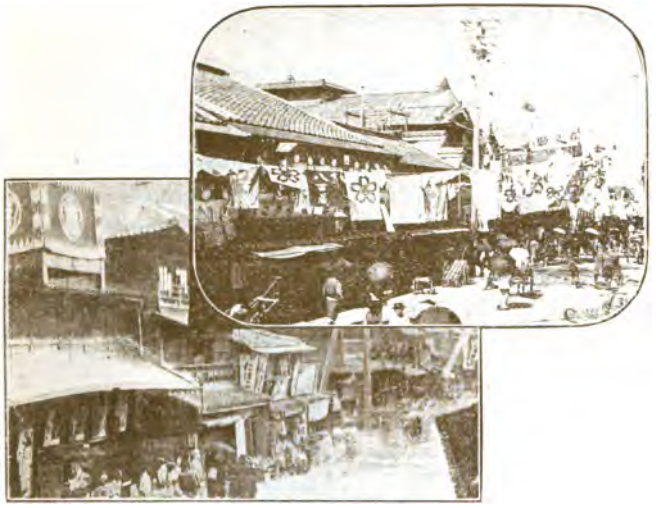
Watch and Clock Dealers, Carpet Dealers, Tobacconists, Photographic Apparatus Dealers, etc., are situated here on both sides, forming as it were a large bazaar very convenient for those who seek to purchase nick-nacks.

* * * *

DŌTON-DORI.

Or the "Theatre Street" is the most busy and bustling quarter in the city. Among many theatres the following are the largest, viz., Kado-za, Naka-za, Naniwa-za, Benten-za and Asahi-za. The most busiest portion of the place is called



DŌTON-BORI, THE THEATRE STREET.

Sennichi-maye where a number of shows, jugglers, circuses, singers, dancers, etc., take place from morning till night

* * * *

KŌZU JINSHA.

The temple of Kōzu stands on a hill on the south-eastern part of Dōton-bori dedicated to the Emperor Nintoku who chose Osaka his residence. Extensive views over the city can be obtained here, especially snow scenes are the most plentiful. The

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famous peoney garden known as Kichisuke is at the foot of the hill which is visited by pleasure seekers in the end of April.

* * * *

IKUTAMA JINSHA.

A LITTLE south of Kōzu temple, up a flight of steps, stands a Shintō Shrine of Ikudama. The origin of the shrine is unknown. Panoramic views over the city are also afforded here. Thousands of cherry trees are planted on the temple ground and in spring time many tea-houses which are temporarily built are lighted with paper lanterns and attracts many visitors in the evening.

* * * *

3 miles South from the Osaka (Umeda) S.

TENNŌJI TEMPLE.

The Buddhist temple of Tennō-ji, situated at the Southern end of the City, is one of the oldest temples in Japan founded by the Imperial devotee, Shōtoku Taishi, about 600 A.D. Here is the lofty five-storied pagoda from the top of which the whole city and surrounded country can be seen. Its wonderful constructure shows the Empire made great improvements of architecture even in the ancient period. Various treasures are preserved in the temple. Visitors can get inside of the Pagoda after paying a small fee.

THE PAGODA,

. . . . .

RIVER FETE.

THE evening excursion on the river Yodo is one of the great plea-

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sures of the citizens in summer time. The river is deep and clean and the most suitable and crowded part is near the Naka-no-shima Park where the three longest bridges, viz., Naniwa-bashi, Tenjin-bashi and Temma-bashi are spanned. In the evening large number of people go there by junks floating hither and thither enjoying the cool breeze from the river. The sound of joyful music in Japanese and foreign, and the crackling of fire-works seem to make them forget the heat during the day time, so much so that the City is often called the " Venice of Japan."

WHERE TO MAKE PURCHASES IN OSAKA.

ANTIMONY WARES.

Kawasaki, Y., Minami Kyuhoji-machi Sanchome, Higashi-ku.
Oka Ihei, Nakabashi Hachiman-suji, Minami-ku.

BLINDS.

Shoyei Gomei Kaisha, Komatsuwara-cho, Kita-ku.
Naka Shozaburo, Higashi Sumiya-machi, Higashi-ku.
Ogawa Nihei, Hinouye-cho, Kita-ku.

BOOKS.

Maruzen (Osaka branch), Bakuro-machi Shichome, Higashi-ku.
Miki Sasuke, Kita Kyuhoji-machi Shichome, Higashi-ku.
Umehara, K., Shinsaibashi-dori Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku.

BRONZE WARES.

Shima Sahei, Awaza Shimo-dori Itchome, Nishi-ku.
Takao Sadakichi, Kawara-machi Shichome, Higashi-ku.

CONFECTIONERY.

Fūgetsu-dō, Kōraibashi Shichome, Higashi-ku.
Imanaka Ihei, „ „ „
Kogetsu-dō, Kasaya-machi, Minami-ku.

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EUROPEAN GOODS.

Araki, Minami Kyuhoji-machi Shichome, Higashi-ku.
Hirayama, C., Dosho-machi Shichome, „
Miura, M., Karamono-machi Shichome, „

FANS.

Takamasu, Y., Kita Kyuhoji-machi Sanchome, Higashi ku.
Morioka Takejiro, Nipponbashi-suji Nichome, Minumi-ku.
Inagaki Masahichi, Minami Kyuhoji-machi Sanchome, Higashi-ku.

FINE ART CURIOS.

Yamanaka Kichirobei, Kitahama Nichome, Higashi-ku.
Yamanaka Kichihei, Kōrai-bashi Sanchome, Higashi-ku.
Yamanaka Yohei, „ Itchome, „

LACQUER WARES.

Katō, B., Edobori Minami-dori Nichome, Nishi-ku.
Tanaka, S., Kita Kyutaro-machi Nichome, Higashi-ku.
Kurosaki, N., Kōrai-bashi Shichome.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Wakabayashi Ko, Kyomachi-bori Sanchome, Nishi-ku.
Katsuragi Yonekichi, Ōkawa-cho, Higashi-ku.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

Ishibashi Matsunosuke, Daihōji-machi Nakano-cho, Minami-ku.
Kuwada Shozaburo, Andōji-machi Shichome, „
Kōno Tahei, Andōji-bashi Shichome, Minami-ku.

PORCELAIN AND EARTHEN WARES.

Yabu Meizan, Dōjima Naka Nichome, Kita-ku.
Tanaka, Y., Awaza Itchome, Nishi-ku.
Yamauchi, N., Kyomachi-bashi Nishizume, Nishi-ku.
Hayashi, H., „ „ „
Yokoyama, M., Shinmachi-bashi Nishizume, Nishi-ku.
Dantō-kaisha, Awaza Shimo-dori Itchome, Nishi-ku.

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RUGS AND CARPETS.

Mitani, I., Honmachi Shichome, Higashi-ku.

SILK GOODS.

Iida Shinhichi (Takashimaya), Shinsaibashi-suji Nichome, Minami-ku.

Mitsui Gofukuten, Kōrai-bashi Nichome, Higashi-ku.

Sōgo Gofukuten, Shinsaibashi-suji Itchome, Minami-ku.

UMBRELLAS, STICKS, Etc.

Inouye, Shinsaibashi-dori, Junkei-machi, Nigashi-ku.

Kawabata, T., Minami Kyuhōji-machi Nakabashi.

Minami, T., Kyuhoji-machi Shichome, Higashi-ku.

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.

Ishiwara Choji, Minami Kyuhōji-machi Shichome, Higashi-ku.

Kitade Sakujiro, Kita Kyutaro-machi Shichome, „

Shibutani Shishun, Kita Kyuhōji-machi Shichome, „

Tenshō-kō, Shinsaibashi Kitazume, Kita-ku.

WINES AND PROVISIONS.

Meidiya, Hirano-machi Shichome, Higashi-ku.

Tomiya, Yodoya-bashi Minami-ye-iru, Higashi ku.

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NAGOYA HOTEL

NO. 8, ITCHOME, TATEMITSUGURA-MACHI.

TELEPHONE: No. 215. **NAGOYA, JAPAN,** LONG DISTANCE.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR FOREIGN VISITORS.

The Castle and Palace are now open to visitors and all those holding permits may inspect this famous old Structures of Feudal times.

Permits can be obtained from the Legations at Tokyo.

T. TAKATA, PROPRIETOR.

PALACE HOTEL

NAGOYA, JAPAN (NEAR THE STATION).

FIRST CLASS

ACCOMMODATION FOR FOREIGN GUESTS.

. . . C. KOBAYASHI, Proprietor.

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ROUTE 4.

THE

"KWANSAI" RAILWAY LINES.

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ROUTE 4.

THE KWANSAI RAILWAY LINES.

GENERAL EXPLANATION OF THE LINES.

THE Company has a Main Line and five Branch Lines as follows:—

MAIN LINE.

NAGOYA—MINATO-MACHI (Osaka).

The line starts from Nagoya, whence is connected with the Government Tokaido Line, and calling at Nara and many other important districts enters Osaka terminating at Minato-machi (Osaka), affords shortest alternative Route to the Government Line from Osaka to Nagoya.

BRANCH LINES.

KAMEYAMA—TSU.

This line branches off the main line at Kameyama jct. and runs to the town of Tsu and thence by the Sangu Railway Line leads to Yamada by the through trains operating together. Visitors to the Imperial Ancestral Shrines in Ise must change car at Kameyama from the main line.

TSUGE—KUSATSU.

This line begins from Tsuge jct. of the main line and ends at Kusatsu where it connects with the Government Tokaido Line, affording the shortest route to Kyoto to those coming from the eastern direction.

KAMO—SAKURA-NO-MIYA.

This line branches off at Kamo jct. of the main line and entering to the city of Osaka runs to Sakurano-miya thence by another branch line to Umeda (Osaka) where it is connected with the Government Tokaido Line.

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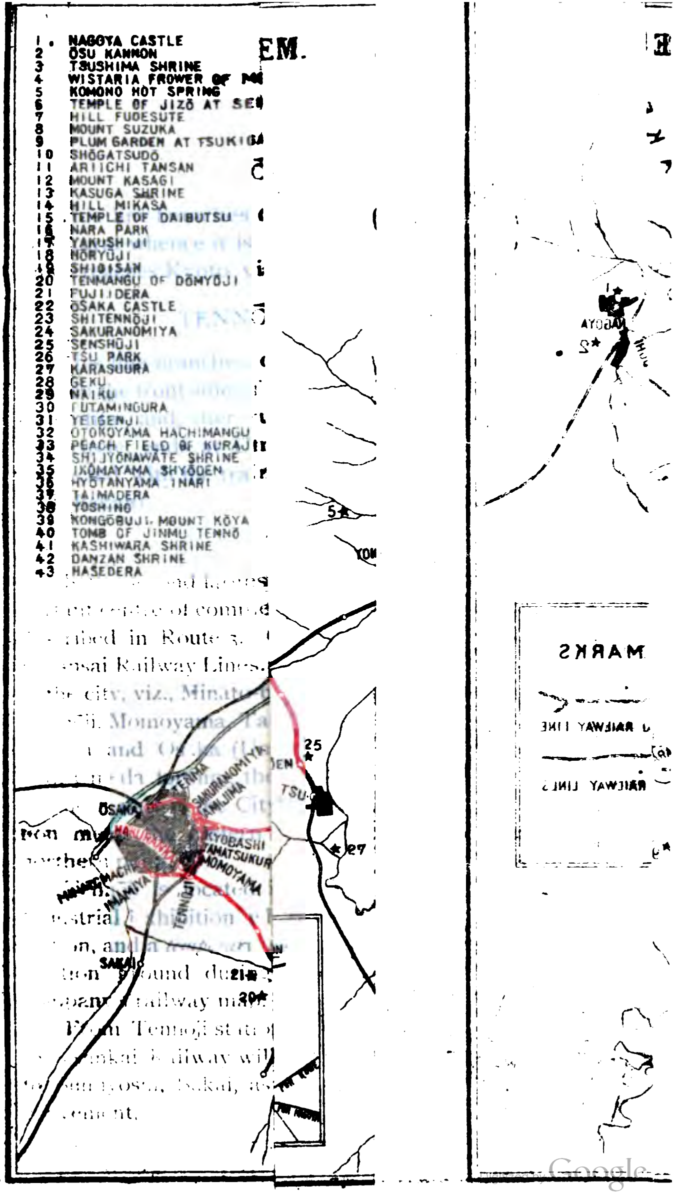
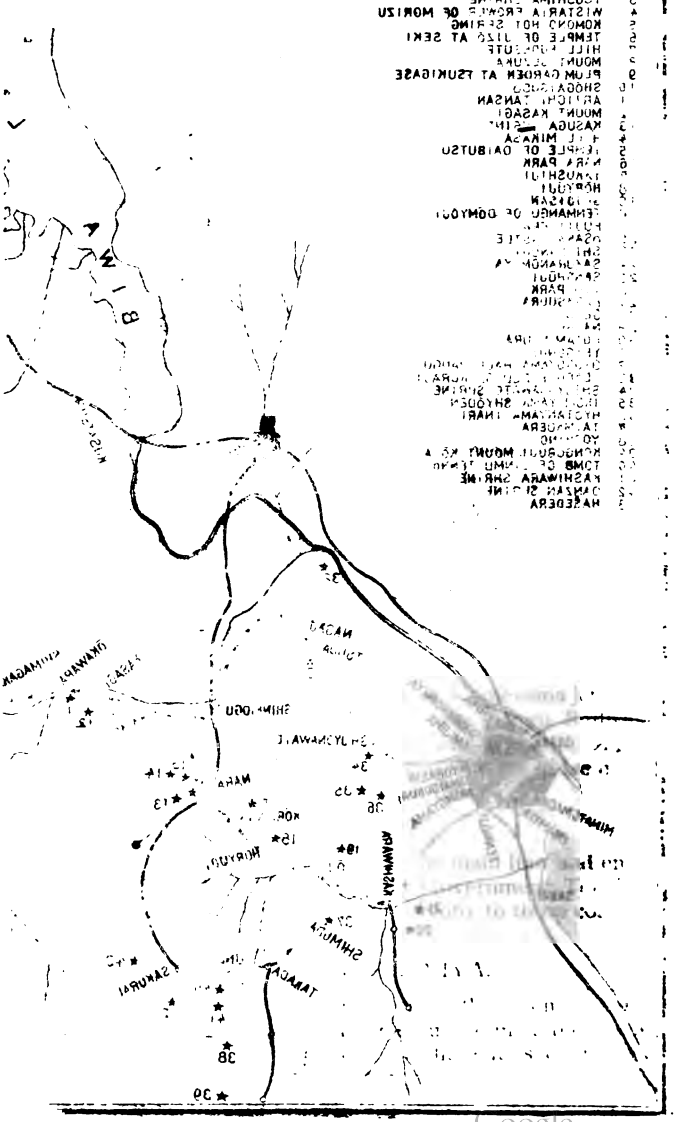


1 NAGOYA CASTLE
2 ŌSU KANNON
3 TSUSHIMA SHRINE
4 WISTARIA FROWER OF
5 KOMONO HOT SPRING
6 TEMPLE OF JIZŌ AT SE
7 HILL FUDESUTE
8 MOUNT SUZUKA
9 PLUM GARDEN AT TSUKI
10 SHŌGATSUDŌ
11 ARIICHI TANSAN
12 MOUNT KASAGI
13 KASUGA SHRINE
14 HILL MIKASA
15 TEMPLE OF DAIBUTSU
16 NARA PARK
17 YAKUSHIJI
18 HŌRYŪJI
19 SHIGISAN
20 TENMANGU OF DŌMYŌJI
21 FUJIIDERA
22 ŌSAKA CASTLE
23 SHITENNŌJI
24 SAKURANOMIYA
25 SENSHŪJI
26 TSU PARK
27 KARASUURA
28 GEKU
29 NAIKU
30 FUTAMINGURA
31 YEIGENJI
32 OTOKOYAMA HACHIMANGU
33 PEACH FIELD OF KURAJI
34 SHIJYŌNAWATE SHRINE
35 IKOMAYAMA SHYŌDEN
36 HYŌTANYAMA INARI
37 TAIMADERA
38 YOSHINO
39 KONGŌBUJI, MOUNT KŌYA
40 TOMB OF JINMU TENNŌ
41 KASHIWARA SHRINE
42 DANZAN SHRINE
43 HASEDERA
EM.
NAGOYA
TSU
ŌSAKA
UMEDA
TENMA
SAKURANOMIYA
AMIJIMA
KYŌBASHI
TAMATSUKURI
MOMOYAMA
TENNŌJI
IMAMIYA
SAKAI
MARKS
RAILWAY LINE



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ŌJI—SAKURAI.

This line branches off at Ōji jct. of the main line and runs to Sakurai whence it is connected with the Nara Railway Line which reaches Kyoto via Nara.

TENNŌJI—OSAKA (Umeda).

This line branches off from the main line at Tennōji junction, on the front side of the rear gateway of the Fifth Industrial Exhibition, and, after running the bounderies of Osaka in a semi-circle, ends at Umeda (Osaka) where it is conveniently connected with the trains to Kyoto, Kobe, as far as Shimonoseki (Bakan).

OSAKA

Is the second largest City of the Empire and the first important centre of commerce and industry. Particulars are fully described in Route 3. Osaka is the western terminus of the Kwansai Railway Lines. The company possesses nine stations in the city, viz., Minato-machi (the western terminus), Imamiya, Tennōji, Momoyama, Tamatsukuri, Kyobashi, Sakurano-miya, Tenma and Osaka (Umeda), thus connecting Minato-machi with Umeda forming the Urban Railway, beginning from the southern part of the City and running in a semi-circular direction meets the eastern boundary of the City ending on the northern point.

Tennōji is located in the most favorite site to the Fifth Industrial Exhibition which has its rear gateway opposite the station, and a *temporary station* will be erected within the Exhibition ground during the season as will be seen in the company's railway map.

From Tennōji station, the connecting trains with those of the Nankai Railway will be furnished and passengers going to Sumiyoshi, Sakai, as far as Wakayama will find it most convenient.

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The chief sights along the lines are as follows :—

MAIN LINE.

MINATOMACHI—NAGOYA.

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Minato-machi.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
MINATO-MACHI.			
Imamiya.....	0	76	
TENNŌJI Jct.....	2	25	
Hirano	4	59	
Yao	7	35	
Kashiwara Jct....	10	08	Change train to the Kanan Ry.
ŌJI Jct.	16	01	Branch line to Sakurai.
Hōriuji	18	20	
Kōriyama	22	47	
NARA Jct.	25	43	Change for Nara Ry.
Daibutsu	26	20	
KAMO Jct.	31	53	Branch to Sakura-no-miya.
Kasagi	35	63	
Ōkawara	39	15	
Shimagahara ...	43	42	Alight for Tsukigase, visitors from the west.
Uyeno	48	12	Alight for Tsukigase, visitors from the east.
Sanagu	50	45	
TSUGE Jct.	57	09	Branches off to Kusatsu, where the line meets with the Government Tokaido Line.
Kabuto	62	55	
Seki.....	66	03	
KAMEYAMA Jct...	69	43	Change for Tsu and Sangu Ry.
Takamiya	75	10	
Kawarada.....	79	31	
Yokkaichi.....	83	54	
Tomida	87	05	
Kuwana.....	91	76	
Nagashima	94	45	
YATOMI Jct.	96	49	Change cars for Bisai Ry.
Kaniye	100	78	
AICHI.....	106	39	
NAGOYA Jct.....	106	67	

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1⅔ miles from Kashiwara S, also can be reached by the Kanan Railway.

DŌMYŌ-JI TEMPLE.

THE temple is located in the village of same name and is dedicated to Sugawara Michizane. It is said that Michizane bade farewell to his aunt here on his way, banished from the Capital. There are many plum trees on the ground here and attracts many visitors when in its full bloom.

ŌJI.

The branch line to Sakurai commences here and the visitors to Yoshino-yama as far as to Mount Kōya should change train at this junction.

* * * *

2½ miles from Oji S.

KWANKI-IN TEMPLE.

ON the top of Mount Shigi the temple of Kwanki-in stands. It is dedicated to Bishamon-ten which was made by the famous Prince Shotoku. The place is famous as the scene of a victory won by the Prince over the rebellion of Moriya. (Famous facts in the Japanese history).

* * * *

¾ mile from Horyu-ji S.

HŌRYŪ-JI TEMPLE.

THE oldest existing monastery in Japan erected by the Prince Shotoku and completed in 609. The five-storied pagoda and several other buildings which is nearly 1,300 years old, are still kept in good preservation. The buildings are spacious with elegant workmanship. Special attention to preserve these edifices and treasures including manuscripts, paintings, relics, has been taken by the Imperial Government.

HŌRYU-JI.

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The temple is always shown to the public (except on certain occasions), after paying a small fee to the custodian.

* * * *

1 mile from Koriyama S.

YAKUSHI-JI.

THIS Buddhist temple was erected in 681 A.D. in the reign of Emperor Tenmu. The six-storied Pagoda and temples are still preserved The images are believed to be of very exquisite workmanship and are often visited by distinguished artizans.

KŌRIYAMA.

Five miles from Nara was a castle town of Yanagisawa family. There are many temples and shrines in the neighbourhood.

NARA.

Inns: KIKUSUI-RŌ, MUSASHINO.

THE city of Nara is situated on the north-eastern corner of Yamato province containing a population of 7,000.

It is one of the Old Capitals in the Empire, the name Nanto or Southern Capital was applied to the City. About 2050 years ago, the Emperor Kaikwa first selected here as his residence, and afterward, some 1300 years ago, the Emperor Genmei again removed his residence to this place, and several Emperors have since made here the government seat (709—781) when Buddhism was very popular and large and splendid temples were erected everywhere. Some of which still remain to the present day. It has many places of historical interests and is worth being visited by tourists.

The chief products are lacquer wares known as Negoro-nuri, round fans, little toys, special kind of cloth made of hemp called Nara Katabira; tea and rice are largely cultivated, the former is exported in large quantities.

Among many objects of interests in Nara the following are the most important:—

SARUSAWA POND.

ON the right side of the step-road leading to the public park a pond known as Sarusawa-no-Ike will be noticed. Number of carps, red and brown, and tortoises can be seen here coming toward

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SARUSAWA POND.

the visitors to get food thrown them. It is one of the most finest views in Nara, especially so in the moon night it affords delightful scenes.

* * * *

KASUGA SHRINE.

ONE of the Shinto temples of the highest Kwanpei Grade dedicated to Takemikazuchi-no-Mikoto and three others founded in 768. Entering by a large *Torii* several hundreds of lanterns made of stone and iron can be seen on both sides. These are all lighted once a year when it affords peculiar views. They number one thousand of iron and two thousands of stone. After leaving the narrow road shaded by tall

KASUGA SHRINE.

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SACRED DEER.

trees on both sides the temple is reached.

Numbers of Sacred Deer can also be seen along the road and visitors should offer them a kind of food which can be got at the tea-houses.

* * * *

WAKAKUSA-YAMA.

COMMONLY known as Mikasa-yama, lies closely to the north side of the Kasuga shrine. The hill covered with green grass contrasts strikingly with the dark evergreen grove of Kasuga. Extensive views of the valley of the river Kidzugawa and the plain of Yamato over the City can be obtained.

MIZUYA-BASHI, FOOT OF MIKASA-YAMA.

* * * *

NIGATSU-DŌ.

Is led up to by a flight of stone steps ascending the hill. The temple was erected by a priest named Chujitsu Oshō, some 1150

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years ago. It contains an image of the Eleven-faced Kwannon made of copper. Annual festival is held 1st—12th of March. Charming views are also afforded from here.

* * * *

PUBLIC PARK. THE park is a general name including those grounds of Kasuga, Tōdai-ji, Kōfuku-ji and many other temples.

Several hundreds of tame deer can be seen here wandering to and fro. Green grass on the flat ground with many flowers and trees are found here most suitable for shades.

* * * *

EXHIBITION. THE Exhibition building is also situated in the park ground. Many precious old Fine Art Goods, chiefly Buddha Images, can be seen here. The building was erected in 1894 in foreign style.

EXHIBITION.

* * * *

THE DAIBUTSU. THE famous Daibutsu, or Great Buddha, is enshrined in the temple of Tōdai-ji, one of the seven biggest temples in Nara. The temple was founded in 728 by a priest, Ryoben, at the command of the Emperor Shōmu and the Daibutsu was also erected by the

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same Emperor. The temple is 156 feet in height, 290 feet east to west and 170 feet south to north.

TŌDAI-JI.

The casting of the Daibutsu was first commenced in 743 and completed three years later after several failures. The Buddha is in a sitting posture with crossed legs upon a lotus-flower. The dimensions are as follows :—

	ft.	*in.*
Height	53	6
Length of Face	16	—
Breadth of Face	9	6
Length of eye-brows	5	6
Diameter of nose hole	3	—
Length of finger	4	¾
Circumference of fingers	4	⅛
Length of eyes	3	11
„ „ ears	8	6
„ „ breast	18	—
Circumference of lotus	69	—

THE DAIBUTSU.

* * * *

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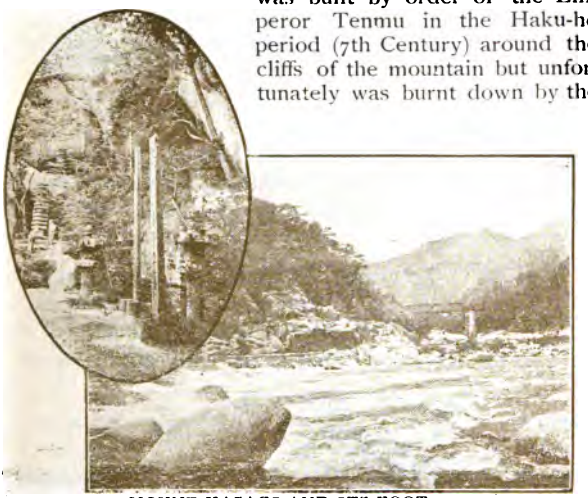
1½ miles from Kasagi S.

MT. KASAGI.

STANDS on the coast of the Kidzu-gawa which runs down the S. frontier of the province of Yamashiro, overlooking the surrounding mountain curves, and is mentioned in Japanese history as the scene of the Emperor Godaigo's defeat on his attempt to overthrow the feudal government of Hōjō "Regent" by whom the throne and the nation were alike trampled down. On one part of the level piece on the top of the mountain stands a rustic temple of the same name of the mountain which is preserved as a relic of the eminent temple which was built by order of the Emperor Tenmu in the Haku-ho period (7th Century) around the cliffs of the mountain but unfortunately was burnt down by the



MOUNT KASAGI AND ITS FOOT.

battle fire. Huge images of Buddha are carved on the cliff rocks which line the path of the mountain.

This mountain has recently become a holiday resort of Osaka residents, on account of the favourite views forming a scene, like those often depicted in Japanese art; the dwellings are perched on the side of the steep hills on the opposite bank, and the river flowing placidly below round huge rocks studded with white sails of small boats.

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Below the railroad there is a fair tea and bathing house, looking down towards the clear river and looking up the rocky mountain which almost overhangs and threaten to fall as it were upon the rails.

* * * *

1 mile from Okawara S.

ARI-ICHI MINERAL SPRING.

SITUATED in the village called Ōkawara mura contains carbolic acid with a temperature of 45° F. and is most beneficial for stomach diseases. They are used for bathing and drinking purposes. The place is a favorite summer resort, having an inn named Sessei-Tei from which extensive views can be obtained.

* * * *

1¼ miles from Shimagahara S.

SHŌGATSU-DŌ.

A BUDDHIST temple erected by the command of the Emperor Shōmu some 1150 years ago. It has many historical records.

* * * *

TSUKIGASE.

THE name of Tsukigase is renown throughout the Empire for its plum-trees which line the pretty dashing river named Nabari-gawa to the length of 4 miles. In early spring when they are in full bloom thousands of trees growing on the bank or on the slope of the mountain seem as they are covered by snow. They are often

TSUKIGASE.

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TSUKIGASE (ANOTHER VIEW).

called Hitome Senbon and Hitome Manbon (a thousand trees in one sight and ten thousand in another glance. lit.). The sight on going up against the stream by the boat is especially panoramic, the shadow of the trees reflecting upon the surface of the river. Visitors coming from the east-ward direction should alight at the Uyeno station and thence by jinrikisha the distance of 8¼ miles, and coming from the western direction should alight at Shimagahara station and thence by jinrikisha for 6 miles.

The Kwansai Railway Company discount the rate from on or about the 10th of March to the 5th of April every year for the benefit of pleasure-seekers.

* * * *

UYENO.

The most flourishing town in the province of Iga, containing a population of some 15,000. It was the castle town of Tōdō family, the high wall of the castle can be seen from the car's window. The station of the same name stands at the northern end of the town.

* * * *

TSUGE

Is a small village noted as the birth place of Bashō, a famous poet. His grave stands ⅔ mile distance from the station of same name. The passengers for Kusatsu on the

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Government Tokaidō Line should change train here to the Kwansai Railway branch line.

* * * *

MOUNT SUZUKA. THE mountain stands on the boundary of Ise and Ōmi provinces. It is the second steep range on the Tokaidō Highway having many peaks with tall trees and deep valleys. The three tunnels of the Kwansai Railway of which the longest lengthens to 3050 ft., pierces the steepest parts of the ascent.

* * * *

3¼ miles from Seki S.

FUDESUTE-YAMA. THOUGH the mountain is not so high, it is full of fancy stones and rocks among which green pines and maples grow thickly adding charms to the views. Kano Hōgen, a famous artist, is said to have thrown off his pen when drawing this scenery and failed, hence the name derived.

* * * *

¼ mile from Seki S.

SEKINO-JIZŌ. A BUDDHIST temple belonging to the Shingon sect, opened by the priest Gyōki some 1150 years ago. The image is said to have been honored by the famous priest Ikkyū Shōnin.

* * * *

KAMEYAMA.

A small town formerly the residence of Ishikawa family in feudal days. The visitors to Tsu and thence as far as to the Imperial Ancestral Shrines in Yamada by the Sangu Ry. should change train here to the branch line of the Kwansai Ry.

* * * *

YOKKAICHI.

The most flourishing sea-port town in the northern part of Ise province containing over 30,000 population. Noted for

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the production of Banko faience, marine products, cotton thread, silk and tea. The port possesses very good steamship communication, lying between Yokohama and Kobe.

* * * *

Inns: ASAHI-TEI, KOTOBUKI-TEI, SANSHO-TEI.

KOMONO MINERAL SPRING.

A FAVORITE summer resort lying on a hill called Yuno-yama. The bath contains weak alkali and is beneficial for several kinds of diseases, especially *beriberi*. The air is coo- and the scenery very lovely, commanding extensive views of the mountains of Owari and Mikawa province in the blue distance over the bay of Ise.

There is also a cascade. To reach the spring, jinrikisha must be taken for a distance of 8¼ miles from Yokkaichi and thence by *Kago* to the spot.

* * * *

KUWANA.

Lies 14 miles away from Nagoya. It was the castle town of Matsudaira family in feudal times. The population is 17,000. It has extensive commerce, especially, the rice exchange exceeded those from olden times.

* * * *

KISOGAWA AND IBI-GAWA

THE Kiso-gawa and Ibi-gawa are the famous rivers, the former runs between Yatomi and Nagashima S. and the latter flows between Nagashima and Kumana S. Two long iron bridges (2,843 ft. for the former, 3,262 ft. for the latter) are spanned upon the river showing grand views.

* * * *

2 miles from Yatomi S.

WISTERIA OF MORIDZU.

Is located along the bank of the branch stream of the river Kiso. The trees are of over 300 years, its branches stretching 50 ft. in every direction and the cluster is 3 ft. long under which

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number of benches are provided for visitors. The place is crowded by sight-seers when in its full bloom.

* * * *

⅔ mile from Tsushima S. of the Bisai Ry.

TSUSHIMA TEMPLE.

A FAMOUS Shintō temple erected by Emperor Saga in 1228 dedicated to Susanō-no-Mikoto and two other deities. The courtyard is very spacious surrounded by stone walls and covered with tall old trees.

The annual festival is held 14th and 15th of June by old calendar.

THE CITY OF NAGOYA.

NAGOYA ranks next to the three largest Cities (Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto) in Japan in its glorious prospect. It is the capital of Aichi prefecture. The area is 3 miles E.—W. and 2½ Miles S.—N. containing a population of 250,000. It was the castle town of famous Daimyo Tokugawa, one of the Three Great Families called "Gosanke." Nagoya is noted for the production of porcelain, cloisonne or Shippo works, as well as clocks, fans, handkerchiefs and for its large and flourishing establishments of cotton spinning and silk weaving. In the City there are two stations of the Kwansai Ry., one is called Nagoya station in common with the Government Ry. and the other Aichi station only 29 chains distant from the former which affords great facilities for travellers. Tourists for Yamada (Ise) and Osaka via Nara must change train from the Government Ry. at Nagoya station to the Kwansai Ry.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

Aichi-kencho, Minami Kyuya-cho.
Post and Telegraph Office, Hirokōji.
Telephone Exchange „ „
Court of Appeal, Honmachi.
District Court, Higashi Sotohori-cho.

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Nagoya Municipal Office, Hirokōji.
Police Station, Hisaya-cho.
Third Army Division, within the Castle.
Aichi Prefectural Museum, Monzen-cho.
Nagoya Chamber of Commerce, Hirokōji.

HOTELS.

Nagoya Hotel, Tatemitsugura-cho.
Shinachu Hotel (Hotel de Progress), Hijie-cho.

INNS.

Shinachu, Tomisawa-cho
Yamada-rō, Sakaye-machi.
Marubun, Kamizono-cho.

FOREIGN RESTAURANTS.

Shinachu Hotel, Hijie-cho.
Kwairaku-tei, Tomisawa-cho.

JAPANESE RESTAURANTS.

Tōyō Kwan, Maedzu.
Kawabun, Odawara-cho.

* * * *

THE PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS IN NAGOYA ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

1⅓ mile from Nagoya S.

NAGOYA CASTLE. THIS castle, which remains as one of the most noted structures in Japan, was built in 1610, to serve as the residence of Tokugawa Yoshinobu, second son of the Great Tokugawa Iyeyasu, by the twenty feudal lords each of whom contributed the necessary materials, architects and masons from among their retainers. A pair of Golden Giant Dolphins, known as "Kin-no-Shachi-Hoko," are here shown glittering all over the Owari plain from the top of the glorious five-storied donjon with the same splendor to-day as of yore. The Dolphins measure 8.7 feet in height and 7.3 feet in circumference. It is said to have been made from old Japanese gold coins, valued

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some 3,200,000 *yen*. One of them was sent to the Vienna Exhibition of 1873.

The castle is now occupied by the Third Army Division and is made the Detached Palace of the Imperial Household.

THE CASTLE.

* * *

1¼ miles from Nagoya S.

ŌTSU KWANNON

Or Shinpuku-ji, is a Buddhist temple dedicated to Goddess Kwannon made by Kōbō-Daishi. It is the most popular resort having bazaars, jugglers, etc. and is crowded by thousands of people both day and night.

* * * *

1¼ miles from Nagoya S.

TŌSHŌ-GŪ TEMPLE.

A SHINTŌ temple dedicated to Tokugawa Iyeyasu, though not spacious is famous for its painted carvings. The great annual festival takes place on the 17th of May by old calendar, when a long procession is held.

* * * *

Eastern end of the City.

GOHYAKU-KAN.

Or Five Hundred Disciples, represents Shaka's chief disciple. The images are mostly about 2 ft. high all brightly painted, some are smiling, some solemn, some angry—no two are alike,

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HIG-SHI HONGAN-JI.

THE second large temple belonging to the Eastern Branch of the Shinshu sect containing numerous fine carvings, paintings, etc. Many cherry trees are planted in the compound which is visited by the residents during the season.

* * * *

MUSEUM

THE Nagoya Museum is the *emporium* of Japanese Fine Arts and especially of industrial products.

* * * *

HIROKŌ-JI.

Is the name given to the broadway commencing from eastern end of Sakaye-machi, just front of the Nagoya station, leading to Shin-yanagi-machi. It is the most busy and bustling quarter containing bazaars, shows, restaurants and several other kinds of business houses on both sides of the road. The electric tram-cars are in operation on the road from the front of the Nagoya station to the neighbourhood of the Prefectural Government buildings.

* * * *

SHŌKON-SAI

Is the annual festival held on the ground of the castle in commemoration of those who died victims for the country. The annual festivals take place on the 5th and 6th of November when horse-racing, wrestling, fireworks, etc., are given, and the ground is crowded by thousands of people from the neighbouring provinces.

* * * *

SETO PORCELAIN WORKS.

THE village of Seto lies 13 miles by a new line of the Chu-ō Ry., north-east from Nagoya where the world renowned porcelain known as "Seto-Mono" are turned out.

Tourists should pay a visit to the works where they can inspect the interesting process of Japanese handiwork.

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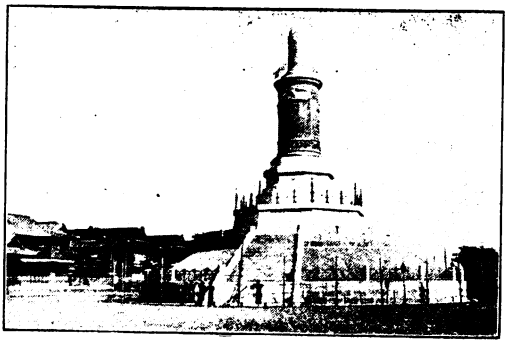
THE MONUMENT.

THE stone monument stands in front of the Nagoya Kencho. It was erected in commemoration of the citizens who fell victims in the late Japan-China War, 1894-5.



THE MONUMENT.

* * * *

WHERE TO MAKE PURCHASES IN NAGOYA.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Maruya & Co., Honmachi.

CLOISONNE WARES.

Kawaguchi, B., Minami Kuwana-machi.
Andō, A., Tamaya-cho.
Tsukamoto, J., Nakano-cho.
Kodama, S., Shimo Horikawa-cho.
Tomiki, S.,
Kumeno, T., Miwa-cho.
Suzuki, T., Yoko-Mitsuguro-cho.
Hattori, T., Shimo-Sonomachi.
Suzuki & Honda Bros. Co., Hirokōji-dori.

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CONFECTIONERY.

Hinode-Ken, Sakaye-machi, Hirokōji-dori.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

Hayashi, I., Honmachi Shichome.
Gotō, M., Tamaya-cho Gochome.

FANS.

Shibata, T., Yaoya-machi.
Kato, Y., Teppo-cho.
Mayeda, G., Honmachi-dori Gochome.
Kimura, S., Honmachi Sanchome.

FINE ART OBJECTS.

Nakariu's Fine Art Depository, Hirokōji, Shimada-machi.

CURIOS.

Asahina, Tamaya-cho.

FANCY GOODS.

Minoman Bazaar, Tomizawa-cho.
Umeya, Tamaya-cho Shichome.

PORCELAINS.

Katō, S., Aioi-cho Sanchome.
Takito, M., Chaya-machi Itchome.
Tashiro-ya, Minami Buhei-cho Sanchome.
Matsumura Shoten, Minami Buhei-cho Sanchome.

SILK GOODS.

Kumazawa, S., Honmachi-dori Sanchome.
Wakayama, S., Honmachi Nichome.
Daimaru Shoten, Honmachi Gochome.

GIFU PAPER LANTERNS.

Suzuki, T., Togiya-cho.
Nakamura, G., Kamisono-cho.

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CHEMICALS.

Maruya & Co., Kyomachi Itchome.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Suzuki, M., Higashi Monzen-cho.

WINES AND PROVISIONS.

Gotō, K., Hirokōji-dori.

BRANCH LINES.

ŌJI—SAKURAI LINE.

Names of stations.	*Distance from Oji.* M	CH.	*Remarks.*
Ōji Jct.			
Shimoda.....	4	07	Alight for Tayema temple.
Takada Jct.	7	09	Change train to Nanwa Ry.
Unebi.....	10	06	Alight for Emperor Jinmu's Tumulus.
Sakurai Jct.....	13	11	Visit Danzan-jinsha and Hase-dera. Change train to Nara Ry.

* * * *

1½ miles from Shimoda S.

TAYEMA DERA

Or Tenriu-ji, is a Buddhist temple situated in the village of same name erected some 1,200 years ago. Among many treasures "Mandara" woven with lotus-thread by Chujō-Hime, the most famous lady in Japanese tragedy who ended her beauty in a tragical life. It is a kind of Buddhist picture and is shown to the public.

TAKADA

Is the starting point of the Nanwa Ry., a small line of only 14 miles, to Gojō, where is again connected with the Kwia Ry. which runs to Wakayama, in the province of Kii.

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NANWA RAILWAY LINE RUNS AS FOLLOWS:—

Names of stations.	*Distance from Takada.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
TAKADA Jct.....			
Shinjō.....	2	07	
Gose	3	60	
Wakigami.....	5	66	
Kudzu.....	8	27	Excursion to Yoshino.
Kitauchi.....	12	35	
Gojō Jct.	14	69	Change train to Kiwa Ry.
FUTAMI	15	67	

* * * *

6 miles from Kudzu S. of the Nanwa Ry.

CHERRY OF YOSHINO.

THE name of Yoshino is renowned throughout the Empire as the most famous place for its beautiful cherry blossoms and historical interests. The place on the foot of the hill where the road ascends is called Muda from which stone posts are erected at every *cho* (about 1/15 of a mile) to mark the distance. 1⅓ miles up from Muda numerous old cherrytrees can be seen and ⅔ mile further on is a tea-house called Senbon no-Chaya from which the most extensive views of the clouds of white blossoms in the valley called "Hitome-Senbon" (a thousand trees in one sight, *lit.*) is afforded and further ascending brings one to "Nanamagari-no-Saka" (Ascent of Seven Turns, *lit.*) with a fine view known as the "Nippon-ga-Hana" (the Flower of Japan, *lit.*). There are many temples and famous ruins of historic notoriety here.

* * * *

Excursion to the Mount Koya can be made from Koya-guchi (Nagura) S. of the Kiwa Ry.

ASCENT OF MT KOYA

VISITORS coming by the Kwansai Ry. should change train to the branch line at Ōji jct. and to the Nanwa at Takada and again change cars to the Kiwa Ry. at Gojō jct.

Particulars are described in Route 6—Kiwa Ry. Line.

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1 mile from Unebi S.

TUMULUS OF EMPEROR JIMMU.

THE Tumulus of Emperor Jinmu, the first Emperor of Japan, is situated in Kashiwara village of Yamato province. It was first enclosed in 1863 and the outer stone fence dates from about 1877. The ground is very clean though thickly wooded, comprising extensive space.

* * * *

KASHIWARA JINSHA.

ABOUT 3 *cho* south of the tumulus stands the Shintō Shrine of Kashiwara dedicated to Emperor Jinmu. The densely wooded hill seen ahead is called Unebi-yama, constantly mentioned by early Japanese poets. It is said that the first Capital of the Empire was situated there. The elegant building covered by thick wood is regarded as Holy, showing the Emperor's great sway.

* * * *

⅓ mile from Sakurai S.

DANZAN JINSHA.

ONE of the most perfect specimens of Shintō architecture, stands on the slope of Mt. Tōno-mine erected some 1200 years ago in honour of Fujiwara Kamatari. The splendid shrine and the elegant pagoda, thirteen-storied high, as well as the deep mantle afforded by the thick forests give at once impression of delight and charm as one views the scene. There are many cherry and maple trees here which attracts pleasure-seekers when in their best.

* * *

TŌNO MINE.

2½ miles from Sakurai S.

HASE-DERA.

ONE of the most striking temples situated high up on the slope of Mt. Hase. It was founded by

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HASE-DERA.

Tokudō Shonin some 1180 years ago. The construction is of good workmanship and contains many precious treasures. It commands a lovely view of the wooded valley and also is noted for its peoney flowers, and attracts many visitors in spring time.

KAMO—SAKURA-NO-MIYA (OSAKA) LINE.

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Kamo.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
KAMO			
Shinkidzu	3	65	
Hōsono	6	51	
Tanabe	11	11	
Nagao	15	08	Alight for Hachiman temple.
Tsuda	17	05	Visit pear garden and waterfall of Kuraji.
Hoshida	20	28	
Shijōnawate	23	31	Visit Shijōnawate-jinsha.
Suminodō	25	48	Visit Hozanji temple.
Tokuan	28	18	
Hanaten	29	31	
Amijima (Osaka)	31	72	
SAKURA-NO-MIYA (Osaka)	32	72	

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5 miles from Nagano S.

OTOKO-YAMA HACHIMAN-GU. A FAMOUS Shintō temple of the Kwanpei grade standing on a wooded hill (300 ft. high) situated at Yawata-cho of Yamashiro province, is dedicated to Emperor Ōjin, Empress Jingō and Tamayorihime. The architecture is grand and splendid workmanship, ornamented with gold and silver which makes the model of the old fine arts. The gutters of the temple is said to have been made of gold.

* * * *

PEAR-GARDEN OF KURAJI. THE neighbourhood of the Tsuda station is all the pear garden and the number of trees are counted over 30,000. In spring time when they are in their full bloom the train seems as if it runs through a flower-tunnel and attracts number of sightseers.

In the neighbourhood is a waterfall known as Kuraji-no-Taki which makes a favorite summer resort.

KURAJI WATERFALL.

* * *

⅔ mile from Shijonawate S.

SHIJŌ-NAWATE JINSHA. A FAMOUS Shintō Shrine situated on the west flank of the Mt. Iimori in the province of Kawachi. It is dedicated to the famous loyalist Kusunoki Masatsura, son of Kusunoki Masashige. The place is the battle stage where Masatsura and his family fought the fierce battle against Ashikaga clan. The structure is of splendid workmanship and the temple ground is spacious and commands a grand view

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NAWATE-JINSHA.

over the vast plain of Settsu province To the west of the shrine stands a sword-shaped monument made of bronze erected in commemoration of the late Japan-China War. Masatsura's tomb is also erected 3 *cho* north-west of the station.

* * * *

HŌZAN-JI. STANDS on the Mt. Ikoma which is the boundaries of Yamato and Kawachi provinces. The temple is dedicated to the God Fudō. The ground is extensive and contains number of flower trees.

Lovely views can be obtained here.

TSUGE—KUSATSU LINE.

Names of stations.	*Distance from Tsuge.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
TSUGE Jct.			
FUKAWA.....	7	66	
KIBUKAWA Jct....	9	40	Connects with the Ōmi Ry.
Mikumo.....	12	50	
Ishibe	17	11	
KUSATSU Jct.....	22	49	Connects with the Government Tokaidō Line.

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KIBUKAWA STATION.

The station is in the village of the same name in Ōmi province. Being the terminus of the Ōmi Ry., the tourists going to Hikone should change train to that line.

* * * *

EIGEN-JI TEMPLE.

THE temple is situated 4¾ miles away from the Takano station on the Ōmi Ry. It is a Buddhist temple but is more renown for its maple scenes in Autumn, when the leaves turn to scarlet. The place attracts many visitors.

* * * *

KUSATSU STATION.

The terminus of the branch line of the Kwansai Railway connecting with the Government Tokaidō Line. Visitors to Kyoto must change train here.

KAMEYAMA—TSU LINE.

Names of stations.	*Distance from Kameyama.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
KAMEYAMA Jct.....			
Shimonosho	3	36	
Isshinden	7	42	Alight for Senshū-ji.
TSU Jct.	9	52	Visit public park and temple.

* * * *

1 cho from Isshinden S.

SENSHIU-JI.

THIS temple, the headquarters of the Shin Takata sect, was opened by the venerable priest, Kenshin Daishi. The image is Amida, made of gold. The main hall and other temples are decorated richly, and the spacious ground is always crowded by the people adhered to the sect.

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TSU.

TSU, situated on the middle part of Ise province, is the capital of the Miye prefecture. In feudal days it was the castle town of Tōdō's family whose ancestor Takatora was a noted General under the Great Taiko and Iyeyasu. It is a very nice City and possesses prosperous business both on land and at sea. The population is 30,000 with some 6,000 houses. Among the interesting objects, the Park is well laid out on a hill with extensive

PUBLIC PARK.

grounds where formerly stood a villa of the *Daimyo*, and still is picturesque, commanding fine landscapes. Kwannon-ji is a Buddhist temple situated in the center of the city containing a stone image which is said to have been brought out from the sea in 1709. Its coast, offering a view of a dream of beauty from the mountains of the provinces of Owari and Mikawa floating on the blue sea, is lined by fine pine trees and is perfectly suited to enjoy an excellent sea-bath.

Through train, connecting with the Sangu Ry. carries passengers to Yamada. Passengers need not change car at this station. For Sangu Ry. see *Route 5*.

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GONIKAI HOTEL . . .

YAMADA, ISE, JAPAN.

THE ONLY HOTEL IN YAMADA

EIGHT MINUTES FROM YAMADA STATION

QUIET AND HOMELIKE.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
CHARGES MODERATE.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is beautifully situated on the top of the hill and commands extensive views of the vicinity.

Visitors to the Imperial Ancestral Shrines, Futami Sacred Rocks, Mt. Asama, etc., should not miss to call at this Hotel where quick and clean Jinrikishas are always in attendance.

Excursion to the port of Toba (9⅔ m.) where fishing of *Awabi* (Lingah) caught by Japanese women dashing into the bottom of the sea, is the most interesting amusement.

. . . . . M. KOMADA, MANAGER.

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ROUTE 5.

THE

"SANGŪ" RAILWAY LINE.

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ROUTE 5.

THE SANGŪ RAILWAY LINE.

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Tsu.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
Tsu Jct....			
Akogi	2	29	
Takajaya	4	72	Karasu sea-bath to be visited from this station.
Rokken	8	39	
Matsusaka	11	72	
Tokuwa...	13	61	
Ōka	16	65	
Tamaru...	21	11	
Miyagawa	23	55	
Sujikaibashi... ...	25	4	
YAMADA	26	10	

* * * *

2½ miles from Takajaya S.

KARASU SEA-BATH

KARASU is a general name given to a portion of sea-shore near Takajaya station, stretching about five miles and facing the Bay of Ise. It is a very good sea-bathing re-resort in summer. A number of inns are available for accommodation of visitors, of which those named "Matsusakaya" and "Hinodekwan" are among the best.

KARASU.

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UJI-YAMADA.

UJI-YAMADA, a local prosperous town with a population of over 30,000, is the southern terminus of the Sangu Railway Line, situated at the south-eastern corner of the Province of Ise. This town being the seat of the Imperial Ancestral Shrines, thousands of pilgrims proceed thither from every direction of the Empire. The chief products of the locality are tea, paper, tobacco-pouches made of imitation leather, lacquer wares, paper umbrellas and several kinds of shells as well as many religious pictures and articles used in the Shintō worship. The Gonikwai Hotel, about half a mile distant from Yamada station, is situated on the top of a hill commanding a good view. There are also many other good inns.

* * * *

GONIKWAI BAZAAR.

ON the entrance to the Gonikwai Hotel, there is a large building of semi-European style where all the products of the Province of Ise are exhibited and sold at fixed prices.

* * * *

GEKU

GEKU or the "Outer Temple" is situated at the southern end of the town. The Temple is dedicated to the worship of *Toyouke Daijin*, and ranks, with the Naiku to be hereinafter described, at the head, of all the Shintō temples and Shrines in Japan. These two temples, from ancient times, are respected in the greatest degree by the people of Japan, and are really believed as the fountain of the patriotism of the nation.

GEKU TEMPLE.

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The profound reverence with which they look up and pay homage to these temples is quite beyond description. The Geku was founded in the 22nd year of Emperor Yūryaku (478 A.D.), and subsequently from the reign of Emperor Temmu (7th century) it was made an established rule that these two temples should be reconstructed every twenty years, making every part of the new buildings exactly the same as the old. Hence the architecture is of the oldest and simplest style, no painting nor carving entering into the construction. Except a few gold covers at the end of the *chigis* on the ridge of the roofs, there can be found nothing ornamental enough to attract a visitor's eye. The Gegu ground covers 203 acres comprising the "Shin-en" or Divine Park with its magestic wood of pine, ceder, cherry, willow, etc.

* * * *

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

THE Nōgyo-kwan or Agricultural Hall is on Toyokawa St. near the temple ground, where various agricultural products as well as implements for farming, fishing materials etc. are exhibited as specimens. Admission tickets can be obtained for a small fee.

* * * *

THE ISUZU GAWA.

THE Isuzu-gawa is a little river flowing by the Naiku (Inner Temple). The water is so clear that the fish can be plainly seen swimming therein. The Naiku stands on the right bank of the river, which a wooden bridge called "Uji-bashi" (300 ft. long) spans. It has been customary from olden times for visitors, when passing the bridge, to amuse themselves in throwing coins to a number of poor people waiting under the bridge each with a round net fastened at the end of a long bamboo pole to catch the coins.

* * * *

NAIKU.

THE "Inner Temple" stands at the foot of a hill named "Kamiji-yama" on the right bank of the Isuzu-gawa, and is distant about 2 miles

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from the Geku. It is dedicated to the worship of "Tenshōkō Daijin," who is believed to be the First Ancestress of the Japanese Imperial Family, and thus is regarded as the most sacred place in the Empire. The Temple was removed hither from Kasanui in Yamato, in the 25th year of Emperor Suijin (4 B. C.). After passing the Uji-bashi and the large *Torii* standing at the entrance of the "Shin-en" or the Divine Park, pilgrims go down the bank to the river and clean their hands and mouth by way of purifying their persons before worship. The "Shin-en" is a wide and extensive garden, well laid out, covering nearly 6 acres. At the right side of the walk a pine tree planted by the Crown Prince and two Krupp cannons brought from China in the late Japan-China War can be seen. The Temple ground comprises about 105 acres. A special sacred Dance called "Kagura" is performed at the Temple by the virgins for a charge ranging from five to twenty yen.

NAIGU AND ISUZU-RIVER.

* * * *

ASCENT OF MT. ASAMA.

THE pass behind the "Shin-en" of the Naikū leads to Mt. Asama. After ascending 50 *cho* (about 3½ miles) up from the foot, the summit can be reached. There is another way (much easier one) to

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reach Mt. Asama. Visitors may take the direct pass from Furu-ichi, near Gekū, to Asama-mura, as far as which village jinrikisha can be available, thence only 1½ miles to be ascended on foot. The mountain is 1700 ft. above the sea level. On the very summit of the mountain there is a Japanese Hotel by name of "Tōfuya." From the vesta of the Hotel a grand and extensive view can be fully obtained, as many as eighteen Provinces falling into visual field, to which fact the Hotel's another name "Jū-hasshū-tei" owes its origin. The Buddhist temple at the top of a peak half a mile distant from the Hotel, dedicated to Kokūzō-bosatsu, was erected in the time of Emperor Kimmei, dating back to the sixth century. From a platform called "Fujimidai" not far from the temple, Mt. Fuji can be seen when the weather is clear. The mountain and its vicinity are particularly noted for the abundance of cherry trees and maples, so that enjoyment of visitors is doubly increased with the splendid blossoms in spring and the brilliant crimson of Autumnal leaves. From Asama-mura jinrikisha can be taken to the Futami Sacred Rocks.

MT. ASAMA.

* * * *

FUTAMIGA-URA.

FUTAMI-GA-URA is a general name given to the sea-shore north of Mt. Asama. Near a little promontory called Tachi-ishi-zaki, at the eastern end of the shore, stands two famous Sacred Rocks. The

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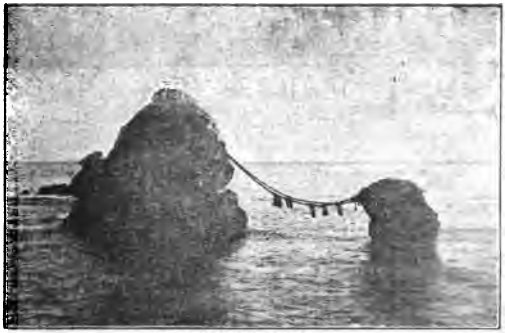
larger one is 29 ft. and the other 12 ft. in height; a straw rope called "Shimenawa" is stretched from one end to the other. On a summer morning, the sun rising from beyond the sea and between the Sacred Rocks gives a wonderfully beautiful sight often "pictured" by artists. Thousands of people resort here to see this glorious scene of the Rising Sun. It is also a favourite sea-bathing place, and has two or three inns thereabouts.



SACRED ROCKS.

* * * *

HINJITSU-KWAN.

FUTAMI-GA-URA has a handsome public hall called "Hinjitsu-kwan," which was erected in 1886 by the "Shin-en-kwai" or the Divine Parks Association (a body of members united for the common object of preservation and improvement of the Divine Parks) for the purpose of supplying a comfortable place of rest to the members of the Association as well as men of rank. It was honoured by the visits of late Empress Dowager and the Crown Prince. There are many precious old fine arts exhibited in the Hall, to which visitors can be admitted for inspection on payment of a small fee.

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Miyako Hotel.

TELEPHONE NOS. 421 & 338.

A New and Strictly First-Class Hotel in
KYOTO, JAPAN.

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED AND APPOINTED WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

HOMELIKE AND COMFORTABLE,

CLEAN AND QUIET.

Excellent Cuisine and Efficient Attendance. Moderate Tariff.

KIOTO, JAPAN.

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ROUTE 6.

THE

"KIWA" RAILWAY LINE.

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ROUTE 6.

THE KIWA RAILWAY LINE.

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Gojo.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
Gojō Jct.			
Futami	0	79	
Sumida	2	45	
Hashimoto	6	01	
Kōyaguchi (Nagura)	9	35	Excursion to Mt. Kōya.
Myōji...	11	72	
Kasada	14	14	
Nate	17	23	Alight for Imoseyama.
Kokawa	18	78	Visit Kokawa-dera.
Uchida	21	28	
Iwade	24	04	Alight for Negoro-yama.
Funato	24	64	
Fuseya	27	50	
Tainose	29	37	
WAKAYAMA	32	19	Visit Wakayama and vicinity.
	*	*	* *

CHIEF PLACES TO BE VISITED FROM THE KIWA RAILWAY LINE ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

7½ miles from Koyaguchi S.

ASCENT OF MT. KOYA.

THE best way to proceed to the famous Mt. Kōya is to alight at Kōyaguchi station from which a new road was opened lately. Jinrikisha can be taken as far as Shiide, 3⅔ miles from Nagura S., thence to proceed on foot.

Kōya-san was founded by Kōbō-Daishi (founder of the Shingon sect), one of the most famous Buddhist priests, in 816 A.D., under the command of Emperor Saga who made a grant of land for the purpose to establish a grand monastery there. Kōya-San is only the name of the mountain on which it stands. It is one of the oldest temples in Japan and is so full of interest that it even surpasses Nikko in celebrity. Visitors to Japan should not fail to pay a visit here.

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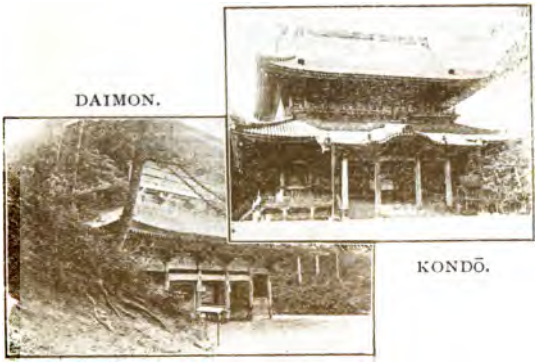
Among many buildings on the mountains the following are the most famous :—

Daimon, or the Entrance Gate, 100 ft. in height had been first erected in 1230 but subsequently was destroyed by fire in 1688 and the present one was rebuilt in 1705.



DAIMON.

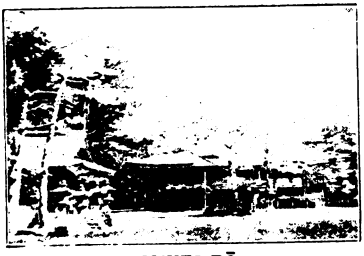
KONDŌ.

Kongo-Buji is the greatest and most handsome temple in the mountain, adorned with gold sliding screens painted by Kanō Tannyu and other leading artists.

Kondo or Golden Hall had been first erected in 819 under the special order of Emperor Saga but destroyed in 1843 and was rebuilt in 1852. The architecture is of exquisite workmanship, the interior being coated with gold. The temple ground is fully planted with cherry trees.

Daito or Grand Pagoda, 160 ft. high, was also erected by Kōbō-Daishi.

Miyei-do is a Hall where Kōbō-Daishi used to meditate and preach his religion. His portrait, painted by Shinnyo Shinnō (a Royal Prince), is kept here.



MIYEI-DŌ.

Okuno-in stands in the thickly wooded forest. Valuable treasures, manuscripts and relics are kept in this monastery, among which the most famous is a collection of eight-thou-

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sand scrolls of the Buddhist scriptures written in gold letters and ornamented with silver designs.

The hosts in this temple furnish food and lodgings to visitors, but for foreigners luncheon baskets should be prepared from their hotel, because the people in the temple are all vegetarians. The service in the room are done by bonzes, no woman being admitted there from ancient times. There is no fixed charge for board and lodging, the fare being left to the lodgers' liberality.

In connection with the coming Fifth National Industrial Exhibition, the Monastery has a plan to collect from all the temples in the mountain hundreds of ancient manuscripts, pictures and productions of fine art comprising a number of national treasures, all being the rarest and most precious antiques in Japan, to exhibit them in a temple called "Muryōju-in" for inspection of visitors for the period of sixty days from the 16th April to the 15th June, 1903. During the same period the following six important religious ceremonies are to be conducted at the Monastery with an exceptionally large attendance of priests specially summoned for the purpose from many thousands subordinate temples in all localities of the Empire :—

MANTŌ-YE, SHŌMIYEI-KU, ŌMANDARA-KU, SHARI-YE, DAISEGAKI-YE, DANJO-YE.

* * * *

1½ miles from Nate S.

IMOSE-YAMA — A SMALL island in the river Kino-kawa which runs between Kasada and Kokawa stations It is often called Funaoka-yama, from the shape of the island which resembles a junk. Delightful views can be enjoyed here.

* * * *

KOKAWA-DERA. — *⅓ mile from Kokawa S.*

A FAMOUS Buddhist temple founded in 1770

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A.D. in time of Emperor Kōnin, is dedicated to the Senju Kwannon. The monastery is in possession of many treasures and manuscripts

KOKAWA-DERA.

* * * *

NEGORO-YAMA.

2 miles from Iwade S.

THE temple was founded by Kōkyo-Daishi in 1125. It is dedicated to Fudō Son whose image is famous as being the handiwork of Kobō-Daishi himself. The temple had once so flourished that the number of subordinate temples had counted over 2700 at the time of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, but it was almost destroyed by the fierce battle in 1585. What now remains is only a

NEGORO-YAMA.

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part of the old Temple ground. There are thousands of cherry trees here and attracts many people during the season.

* * *

4 miles from Wakayama S. of the Kiwa Ry.

KIMII-DERA. THE temple is situated on the slope of Mt. Nagusa and is dedicated to God Kwannon.

(Fully described in Route 8 under the heading of Wakayama).

PAGODA, NEGORO-YAMA.

WAKANOURA. Lies 3 miles south-west of Wakayama, and is a famous sea-side resort. (Particulars are given under the heading of Wakayama in Route 8).

In returning, the visitors should take the Nankai Ry. which connects Wakayama with Osaka, calling at many celebrated places *en route*.

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ROUTE 7.

THE "KŌYA" RAILWAY LINE.

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ROUTE 7.

THE

KŌYA RAILWAY LINE.

SHIOMI-BASHI (OSAKA)—NAGANO.

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Shiomi-bashi.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
SHIOMIBASHI... ...	1	01	
Kidzugawa	1	01	
Katsuma...	3	00	
Sumiyoshi	4	10	Alight for Sumiyoshi temple.
Sakai	6	71	Visit the City of Sakai.
Nishimura	10	27	
Sayama	12	45	
Takiya	15	24	Alight for Takiya-fudō.
NAGANO Jct.	17	31	Visit Kinkei Mineral Spring, Kwanshin-ji, etc.

At Nagano station the train connects with the Kanan Ry. as far as to the Kwansai Ry. in Ōji station.

* * * *

THE CHIEF SIGHTS ALONG THE LINE ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

2 cho from the station of same name.

SUMIYOSHI TEMPLE. ONE of the most popular temple belonging to the Shintō sect. The park, thickly wooded with pine trees, is on the opposite side of the temple. See Route 8—The Nankai Railway Line,

* * * *

SAKAI. SAKAI is the most flourishing town in the province of Izumi. Among the chief sights are the temples of Sugawara, Aguchi, Myokoku-ji, the park of Ōhama, etc. See Route 8—The Nankai Railway Line.

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SAYAMA POND. *⅓ mile from Sayama S.*

It is said to be the first pond dug out in the Empire and the biggest of its kind.

* * * *

TAKIYA FUDŌ. *1⅔ miles from Takiya S.*

ONE of the three God Fudōs in Japan. It is visited by hundreds of devotees every day.

* * * *

½ mile from Nagano S.

MINERAL SPRING OF KINKEI. THE spring is a good resort, densely wooded and with clear water. The neighbourhood is noted for its mushroom and is visited in Autumn by large number of people who proceed "mushroom hunting."

* * * *

KWANSHIN-JI. *2½ miles from the Nagano temple.*

THE temple stands in the densely wood where the mound of the well known worrior Kusunoki Masashige can be seen.

KWANSHIN-JI.

* * *

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2½ miles from Nagano S.

TEMPLE OF KONGŌ-JI.

THE temple is situated on the Mt. Amano and contains many treasures of the Nancho dynasty.

KONGŌ-JI.

* * * *

7 miles from Nagano S.

SHIJIU-HACHI TAKI.

OR Forty eight waterfalls is in the village of Takihata, in the province of Kawachi. The number of falls are counted 48 whence the name is derived and the sight of the falls are all not alike. The mountain abound in maple trees and is a good summer resort most suitable for Autumn excursion.

GOKŌ WATERFALLS.

* * *

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ROUTE 8.

THE

"NANKAI" RAILWAY LINE.

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ROUTE 8.

THE NANKAI RAILWAY LINE.

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Namba.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
NAMBA			
Tengachaya... ...	2	0	
Sumiyoshi	3	40	Visit Sumiyoshi temple.
Yamato-gawa ...	5	0	
Sakai	6	17	Visit Sakai and vicinity.
Minato	7	11	
Hama dera	9	30	Alight for Hama-dera park.
Otsu	12	70	
Kishiwada	16	24	Excursion to Ushitaki water-
Kaidzuka	17	74	falls.
Sano	21	26	
Tarui	25	34	
Ozaki	26	77	
Hakotsukuri ...	29	12	
Fukehi	33	12	
WAKAYAMA (Kitaguchi)	38	76	Visit Wakayama and vicinity.

* * * *

2 cho from Sumiyoshi S.

SUMIYOSHI TEMPLE.

ONE of the famous temples in Osaka and vicinity, dedicated to three Gods, which is much frequented by thousands of people especially on the 1st of every month. On the outside are numerous stone lanterns presented by devotees. There is a pond here, with

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lotus, across which a semi-circular bridge is spanned. Annual festivals are held on the 31st July and 1st August. Near the temple is an extensive garden thickly planted with tall pine trees. There are many tea-houses here which attracts many visitors from Osaka who make excursions thither.

SUMIYOSHI-JINSHA.

* * * *

SAKAI

Is a large manufacturiug center with a population of 50,000. The town, extends 1⅓ miles east to west and 2 miles north to south. It has an extensive trade with other parts of the country, and foreign vessels sometimes get into the harbour, but owing to the shallowness of the stream, commerce gradually diverted to Osaka, but it still stands as the most important town of industry. The principal products are cotton and jute rags which are exported abroad in large quantities. There are many factories for making bricks and Japanese sake here. Cutlery is also manufactured here from ancient times.

* * * *

GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

City Hall, Tonobaba.
Police Station, Ichino-cho.
Telegraph Office, Shiku-in.
Post Office, Kumano-cho.

* * * *

AMONG THE PLACES TO VISIT THE FOLLOWING IS THE MOST IMPORTANT :—

½ mile from Sakai S.

ŌHAMA PARK. Is the name given to the southern shore of the town facing to the bay called "Chinuga-ura" having fine views of Awaji island to the west,

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It is a good sea-bathing resort and largely visited by Osaka people in summer. There are many restaurants and inns providing hot sea-bath, and catering good meals, among which can be recommenced the Bōkai-rō, Ichiriki, Kawayoshi, Maruman, and a few others.

ŌHAMA.

* * * *

Nearly a mile from Sakai S.

MYOKOKU-JI TEMPLE. BELONGS to the Nichiren sect founded in 1562 by a priest named Nikko. In Hondo (main temple) stands images of Nichiren and Nikko and there is a three-storied Pagoda here which was carved by Hidari-jingoro. A famous huge Sago-palm, 18 feet in height, was planted by Miyoshi Yukiyasu some 300 years ago. This stands at the back of the main temple.

SAGO PALM.

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SUGAWARA TEMPLE.

A BEAUTIFUL Shintō Shrine. It has a well laid out garden comprising 4 acres with tall trees and pond which give charming views.

SUGAWARA-JINSHA.

* * * *

AGUCHI JINSHA.

⅓ mile from Sakai S.

COMMONLY known as Ōtera-jinsha, is said to have been founded by the famous Empress Jingō after her triumph from Corea. In the compound there are tea-houses, shows, etc. and the place is the most busy and bustling quarter. Annual festival takes place on the 12th of September.

AGUCHI TEMPLE AND PAGADA.

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TUMULUS OF EMPEROR NINTOKU.

2 miles from Sakai S.

THE Tumulus of Emperor Nintoku stands in a thick wood, surrounded by a double moat.

* * * *

HAMADERA PARK.

CLOSE to the station of the same name is an extensive park, covering nearly 15 acres, sandy and thickly wooded with old pine trees. Many tea houses and inns are situated near the beach. This is a favorite sea bathing resort in summer time.

HAMADERA PARK.

* * *

7 miles from Kishiwada S.

USHITAKI WATER FALLS.

THERE are two temples belonging to Shingon and Tendai sect, and also three big falls of which the biggest one is 40 feet in height. The mountain is full of maple and cherry trees, and attracts many visitors in spring and autumn. It is a favorite summer resort.

* * * *

WAKAYAMA

Formerly the castle town of the famous prince of Kishiu, one of the high ranks called "Gosanke," descended from the eighth son of Shogun Iyeyasu, is now the prefecture of Kishiu province.

It is the most flourishing town in the Nankai districts containing over 60,000 inhabitants. The town is 1½ miles E.—W. and 2 miles S.—N.

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GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

Prefectural Government, Nishi Nagisa-machi.
District Court, Niban-cho.
Police Station, Nishi Nagisa-machi.
Post and Telegraph Office, Kyobashi Minamizume.

INNS.

Fuji-ken, Mayeda, Arita-ya.

FOREIGN RESTAURANT.

Shuga-tei.

* * * *

The principal product is cotton flannel "Kishiu-nel" so called, the weaving was first invented there and largely exported throughout the empire as well as to China, India, etc., other products include lacquer ware which are largely exported, "Monpa-ori" (a thick cotton stuff); Japanese Umbrellas are also made here in large numbers.

* * * *

CASTLE. SITUATED in the middle part of the city, erected by Toyotomi Hidenaga, younger brother of Taiko, in 1585. The architecture is of very exquisite taste and the building is of three-storied high, standing in the densely wooded hill. It affords a very extensive panoramic view over the city and vicinity.

* * * *

WAKAYAMA PARK. Is on a hill called Okayama-cho. Here is a monument in connection with the Japan-China war; the tablet was written by Prince Arisugawa Akihito. A big building called Tōkōtōkwan is used as Social Hall. A temple named Akanomiya stands on the south-west of the park.

* * * *

KIMII-DERA. A BUDDHIST temple lying about 4 miles south of Wakayama; is the second of the 33 Holy

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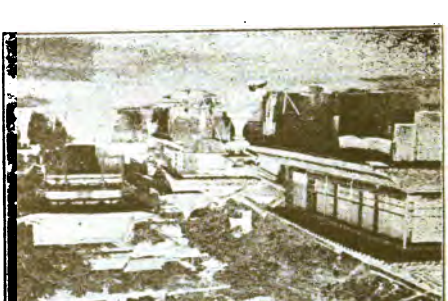
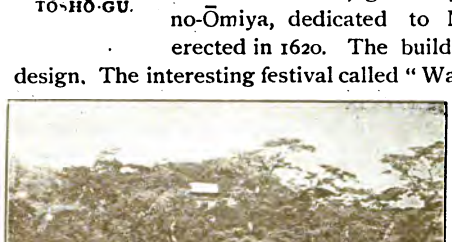
places of Kwannon. The main building was erected some 300 years ago, while the "Sanmon" (main gate) 400 years before. Extensive views of neighbourhood as well as the islands of Awaji and Togashima can be seen here in the blue distance.



KIMII-DERA.

* * * *

TŌSHŌ-GU. A SHINTŌ shrine, generally known as Waka-no-Ōmiya, dedicated to Minamoto Iyeyasu, erected in 1620. The building is of handsome design. The interesting festival called "Waka-matsuri" is held on the 17th April every year (by old calendar). It is said to be one of the three important festivals in Japan. A long procession of pageant in peculiar dress takes place when crowds of visitors from every part of the country assemble to commemorate the event.



TŌSHO-GU.

* * * *

WAKA-NO-URA. Is a general name given to a narrow and sandy peninsula more than a mile, upon which grows hundreds of pine trees enclosing a

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WAKANO-URA.

little bay and islands, renowned among Japanese from olden times for its beautiful sceneries. The principal places to be visited at Wakano-ura are as follows:—

Ashibe-no-ura, a restaurant called Ashibeya provides hot sea-bathing and fresh fish; *Imoseyama*, a temple Yōjū-ji built in 1654; *Shio-gama*, a Shintō shrine frequented by many people; *Tamatsushima*, dedicated to Empress Gingo; *Tenmangu temple*, dedicated to Sugawara Michizane; *Deshima*; and *Gongen-yama*.

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GRAND PRIX AND
GOLD MEDAL.
THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS 1900.

S. Iida,
"TAKASHIMAYA"
Appointed Manufacturer to the Imperial Household
SILKS, EMBROIDERIES
AND VELVET-PICTURES.

KYOTO: KARASUMARU, TAKATSUJI.
TOKYO: I. NISHIKONYACHO, KYOBASHIKU.

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ROUTE 9.

THE

CITY OF KYOTO.

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KYOTO HOTEL

TELEPHONE NO. 117. KYOTO, JAPAN.

This FIRST CLASS HOTEL is beautifully situated in a garden near the Imperial Park, fifteen minutes' rides from the Station, and commands extensive views on all sides of the mountains and scenery for which Kyoto is famous.

The main building with large airy rooms and high ceilings is delightfully cool in Summer while the annexe building being of brick and fitted with open fire-places, insures every comfort during the Winter months.

The Hotel is furnished in European style and elecrically lighted and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of guests. The cuisine is in charge of a qualified chef and the wines are of the best.

K. INOUYE, - - - Proprietor.

MODERATE CHARGES THROUGHOUT.

Interpreters meet trains on receipt of letter or telegram.

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ROUTE 9.

THE CITY OF KYOTO.

KYOTO was the old Capital of Japan for nearly 11 centuries until Tokyo become the seat of the Government in 1869. The Emperor Kwammu selected the place as the Imperial residence in 1791 A.D. It is sometimes called Saikyo (Western Capital) since the court was removed to Yedo, and Yedo in turn was named Tokyo (Eastern Capital) so as to distinguish from the Western Capital.

Well wooded mountains guard the three sides of the City, and in the lower slopes of these are many famous temples and shrines of skilful architecture containing many historical traditions. Kyoto abounds in many beautiful views which affords great interest to visitors. The river called Kamo-gawa flows through the eastern part of the City across which a dozen big bridges are spanned, among which the most important are called numerically as Nijō, Sanjō, Shijō and Gojō bridges. The Sanjō Bridge is the most famous of all, being 378 feet long and 25 feet wide, near which are many inns, restaurants, tea houses, etc. The City is divided into two districts, viz., Kamikyo-ku (Upper) and Shimokyo-ku (Lower), the former extends about five miles

BIWA CANAL.

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E.—W. and two miles N.—S.; the latter is about 2½ miles square. The streets are nicely and regularly laid out nearly in right angles.

The climate of Kyoto is usually mild, the highest being 36° and the lowest 11° 9′. The most pleasant season for visitors to Kyoto is in April or May and from the middle of September to the end of November.

Kyoto is noted for its Fine Art, Curios and manufactured articles among which the most important are cloisonne and bronze wares, embroideries, brocades, cut velvets, porcelain and pottery, inlaid works, etc.

* * * *

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

Kyoto Fucho (Prefectural Government), Shimotachiuri Shinmachi Nishi.
District Court, Maruta-machi Tominokōji Nishi.
Post and Telegraph Office, Higashi-no-Tōin Sanjō.
Municipal Office, Kawara-machi Sanjō Agaru.
Gojō Police Station, Kiya-machi Gojō Agaru.
Telephone Exchange Office, Sanjō Higashi-no-Tōin.

BANKS.

Kyoto Boyeki Ginkō (Trading Bank), Teramachi Shijō-sagaru.
Daiichi Ginkō (Kyoto Branch), Toraya-cho, Karasumaru-dori.
Hyaku Sanjū Ginkō (Kyoto Branch), Yanagino-bamba Sanjō Agaru.
Kitahama Ginkō (Kyoto Branch), Karasumaru Shichijō-sagaru.
Kōnoike Bank (Kyoto Btanch), Karasumaru Shijō Nishi.
Mitsui Bank (Kyoto Branch), Shin-machi Rokkaku-sagaru.
Nippon Ginkō (Kyoto Branch), Fuya-cho Higashi-no-Tōin Agaru.

HOTELS.

Yaami Hotel, Maru-yama.
Miyako Hotel, Yoshimizuyen, Awata.
Kyoto Hotel, Kawara-machi, Sanjō.

INNS.

Hiiragi-ya.
Sama-bun.
Nakamura-rō.

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SPECIAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN KYOTO ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

Eastern side of the City.	*Central part.*	*Western side of the City.*
Ginkaku-ji.	Shimogamo-jinsha.	Daitoku-ji.
Heian Jingū.	Mikado's Palace.	Tagano-o, Maki-no-o and Takao.
Eikwandō.	Kyoto Exhibition.	Kinkaku-ji.
Nanzen-ji.	Nijō Palace.	Hirano temple.
Chioin.	Higashi Hongwan-ji.	Kitano temple.
Gion.	Nishi Hongwan-ji.	Arashi-yama.
Maruyama Park.	Tōji.	
Kōdai-ji.		
Kiyomidzu-dera.		
Nishi Ōtani.		
Daibutsu-dera.		
Hōkoku-jinsha.		
Imperial Museum.		
Sanjū Sangen-dō.		
Senju-ji.		
Inari temple.		
Tōfuku-ji.		

AMUSEMENTS.

Miyako Odori or Cherry Dance.
Evening Excursion of Shijō.
Shin-Kyogoku.
Theatricals.

* * * *

HIGASHI-YAMA.

OR the Eastern Hill, is the general name given to the hills ranging to the east of the City. Commonly it is said that it possesses 36 peaks. On the slope of these mountains many of the most noted places are situated.

* * * *

North-east end of the City.

GINKAKU-JI OR SILVER PAVILLION.

WHEN Ashikaga Yoshimasa retired from his post of Shogunate, he erected a building in 1479 on the other side of the City in imitation of Kinkaku-ji (Gold Pavilion) which was constructed by his predecessor Yoshimitsu. The building

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is 21 square feet, of two-storied, where Yoshimasa studied Buddhist scripture and spent his life. In the building there are the images of Kwannon and Yoshimasa, the latter carved by himself. A small room 9 feet square, was used for tea ceremony, built by Sōami, a famous teacher of tea ceremony, where contains screens painted by Maruyama Ōkyo and Kanō Motonobu.

GINKAKU-JI.

The garden is beautifully laid out, though smaller than that of the Kinkaku-ji, planned by Sōami containing many odd-shaped rocks which the Daimyō of that time presented to him.

Over the pond called Kyoko-Ike four bridges are spanned. After visiting the buildings and gardens visitors are introduced to a tea-room where they are furnished with tea and cake.

* * * *

Okazaki-cho.

HEIAN JINGU.

THE temple was inaugurated in 1895 in commemoration of the Emperor Kwammu, who selected Kyoto as the seat of Government, removing from Nara, after which it continued for many centuries as the Capital till it was transferred to Tokyo in 1868. It stands in an excellent position surrounded by many thick forests at the back ground, while the Biwa Canal, which connects Lake Biwa and Kamogawa, flows in front. The ground includes 12½ acres to the north of the Fourth Industrial Exhibition sites. In front of the shrine, there is a Memorial Hall called "Daigoku-Den," built in 1895 when the celebration of the 1100 anniversary of the founding

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of the City took place. The building is 110 feet long 40 feet deep and 54 feet high. The roof is supported by four rows of pillars. The building is a reproduction in a small scale of Hōriū-ji temple in the province of Yamato.

* * * *

North of Nanzen-ji.

EIKWAN-DŌ.

A BUDDHIST temple of the Jōdo sect founded by Shinsho Sōzu in 855. The Emperor Yōzei made it an Imperial temple in 877. In the 11th Century an image called Mikaeri-no-Amida (The Amida Looking Backward) was replaced from the Imperial Palace. The main temple and Soshi-dō are on the mountain side, the former was brought from Osaka by Toyotomi Hideyoshi (51 ft. by 42 ft) and the latter was rebuilt in 1497 and contains many images. The place is famous for the lotus flower in summer and the maple tints in Autumn which attracts many visitors.

EIKWAN-DŌ.

* * * *

East side of Hiro-michi.

NANZEN-JI.

ONE of the five chief monasteries of the Zen sect, erected in 1293 and burned in the 15th Century but reconstructed in 1606. The main gate called Sammon is 68 feet by 34 feet. A famous stone lantern here, ornamented with a dragon, is over 20 feet high. The Butsu-den, or Buddha Hall, on the east of the Main Gate (78 feet by 65 feet) was rebuilt in 1609 by Hideyori and contains images of Shaka, Fugen and Monju. Kōchi-in, in front of the

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Main Gate, is noted for its Kikuno-ma or Chrysanthemum room as it contains beautiful flowers painted by Kanō Yukinobu. Among the treasures, the mountain scenery by Emperor Kisō, a landscape, and the portrait of a Chinese Emperor by Cho Denshū are noted. The ground are planted with old pine trees affording fine view.

* * * *

South-west of Nanzen-ji.

CHIOIN. THE chief monastery of the Jōdo sect situated upon the slope of Higashi-yama, founded by Enkō Daishi in 1211, was damaged several times by fire; the present buildings were constructed in 1630 by Tokugawa Iyemitsu. Hondō, or the Main temple, is 146 feet by 114 feet, a tablet hung from the ceiling was written by Emperor Gonara (1527—57).

The famous "Chioin-no-Karakasa" (an umbrella) is under the eaves of the gallery in the south-eastern corner. Behind the main building, the Assembly Hall, is connected by corridors, and the floor of all corridors are so constructed that when walking a sound which is said to resemble singing of "Uguisu" (Japanese nightingale) is produced. The Dai Hōjō, or Main Hall, to the east of Assembly Hall is decorated by many rich paintings of which the most noted are "Nuke-Suzume" or escaping sparrows, *lit.*, it is said the sparrows flew through the screen after it had been completed, and "Happo-Nirami-no-Neko," or every-direction-looking cat, *lit.* On a platform south-east of the main building stands an enormous bell tower contributed by Iyemitsu, 11 feet high, 9 feet in diameter, 9½ inches thick and weighing 74 tons.

Along the avenue leading to the main gate is full of cherry trees and attracts many pleasure-seekers when they are in their best.

* * * *

East end of Gion-machi, foot of Higashi-yama.

GION OR YASAKA TEMPLE. A SHINTŌ shrine founded by the Corean embassy in 656, but the present temple was constructed by Tokugawa Shogunate in 1654.

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There are many subordinate shrines here. The regular festival known as *Gion Matsuri*, is held from 17th to 24th of July every year. These are the most popular fastivals in Kyoto worth seeing. The splendid procession with enormous seven spears, musical instruments, etc., accompanied by *Mikoshi*, parade the streets from the shrine to the Otabi-sho (resting place) in Shijō on the first day and returns on the 14th. The most conspicuous objects in the procession are eleven lofty cars drawn by oxen. The streets are crowded by people. The ground comprise three acres where many tea-houses are found everywhere, also many shops and shooting-galleries, affording favorite resort for Sunday pleasure-seekers.

YASAKA TEMPLE.

* * *

GION FESTIVAL.

Western base of the Eastern Hill.

MARUYAMA PARK.

ONE of the most attractive places in Kyoto comprising nearly 21 acres of ground. The Yaami Hotel is delightfully situated in the grove on

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the mountain side comprising picturesque views of the whole City. There is a peoney garden crowded by many visitors in early summer. A well known restaurant called Hira-no ya is there where many kinds of chrysanthemums are cultivated and shown to the guests.

MARUYAMA PARK

* * *

THE GION CHERRY.

AMONG many cherry trees planted in the park this is the biggest and oldest one situated on the slightly elevated ground. The tree is more than 20 feet high and its dropping branches spread over a space of 20 square feet. In spring time they are covered with pink flowers moving to and fro by the breeze. In the evening torches are lighted and the place is crowded by many visitors. It is commonly called the "Night Cherry of Gion."

GION CHERRY.

* * * *

South-west of Maruyama.

KŌDAI-JI.

A BUDDHIST temple belonging to the Zen sect established in 1605 by Toyotomi Hideyoshi's widow, Kitano-Mandocoro. It is noted for containing many relics of the Toyotomi family. In 1863, the principal building was destroyed by some *Ronins*. There is

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a garden with a pond and small islands; and a bridge there is called Kwangetsu-Dai where Hideyoshi is said to have admired the sight of the moonlight there. The Main Hall is 48 ft. by 40 ft. while the back portion is called Shindō where is hung the picture of a dragon painted by Kanō Motonori; the censer, octopus-shaped, was brought back by general Katō Kiyomasa from Corea. Among the treasures are sixteen roll-pictures representing Sixteen Rakan by Zengetsu Daishi, a hearth border in gold lacquer, etc.

* * * *

Matsuwara st.

KIYOMIDZU-DERA. A BUDDHIST temple dedicated to Kwannon, worthy of visiting. The Hondō, or Main Hall, was built in imitation of a Palace, 85 feet by 74 feet. The temple is situated on the hillside and commands an extensive view of the city and vicinity.

The festival is held on the 17th of every month and is crowded by thousands of people. To the east of the Main Hall is the well known waterfall called Otowano-taki.

On both sides of the roads leading to the temple many earthen-wares known as Kiyomidzu-yaki are sold.

* * * *

West of Kiyomidzu-dera.

NISHI ŌTANI. THE temple was transferred here from Chio-in ground in 1603 by Tokugawa Iyeyasu. Here is the tomb of Shinran Shōnin, a revered priest. Within the gate are the Main Hall, Drum Tower, etc. There are plenty of cherry and maple trees and lotus in the pond near by which attracts many visitors when in their full bloom.

* * * *

DAIBUTSU. A GREAT Buddha, first erected by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, in 1586, in imitation of Minamoto Yoritomo who had been projecting to construct a Daibutsu in Kamakura. It was destroyed by

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earthquake in 1596, and rebuilt by Toyotomi Hideyori in 1614, son of Hideyoshi, but again destroyed by earthquake in 1662. The present image was rebuilt in 1801 but it is only the head and shoulders made from wood, the height is 42 feet, the width of face 24 feet and the length of face 30 feet. Near by is a gigantic bell built by Hideyori, 11 ft. high, 9¼ ft. in diameter, 11 inches thick and 63 tons weight.

* * * *

HŌKOKU JINSHA. A SHINTŌ shrine dedicated to Toyotomi Hideyoshi. The present building was erected in 1880. The elaborate gate was curved by Hidari Jingorō, a noted artist. The general is buried in the Amida Hill near to the temple. Annual festival is held on the 18th September. Opposite the shrine stands Mimi-dzuka, or Far Mound, where thousands of ears of Coreans, which Hideyoshi's soldiers brought home as trophies of victories in Corea, are buried.

* * * *

Yamato-oji st.

THE IMPERIAL MUSEUM. THE ground includes 25 acres of which the building occupies about ¾ of an acre. Nine rooms are used for paintings and seven other rooms for ancient fine art objects. It contains model specimens for industries, materials for historical investigation, maintenance of old temples, etc.

* * * *

SANJU-SAN-GEN-DŌ. ONE of the old Buddhist temple in Kyoto dedicated to Kwannon, God of Mercy, erected by Tairano Sadamori in 1132, by command of Emperor Toba, he was to put 1001 images of the Eleven-faced Kwannon here. The building is 396 feet in length and 57 feet breadth. Emperor Goshirakawa commanded Tairano Shigemori to erect another building of same dimensions to place 1001 images of thousand eyed and hand Kenji-zaison.

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SANJU SANGEN-DŌ.

The building was destroyed two times by fire. The present edifice was constructed in 1266, in the center is the images of Thousand-handed Kwannon (18 feet high) made by Tankei, and many other Kwannons are arrayed here. The rear verandah is full of marks made with arrows, it was used as a place for archery practice by a priest and afterwards continued by many *samurai* to exhibit their skill.

* * * *

SENGU-JI.

WAS first founded by Kōbō Daishi and rebuiit by Fujiwara Otsugu in 855. Getsurin Daishi made it the seat of the Tendai, Shingon, Zen and Ritsu sects in 1218. The Butsuden (57 feet by 51 feet) was built by Tokugawa Iyetsuna during 1661—1670. It is said to be one of the best architectures in Japan containing many images. The ground includes 36 acres planted with many pine trees and quietly located, and is fitted as the burial place of many Emperors, the ex-Emperor Kōmei is also buried here.

* * * *

Closed to the Inari S. of the Government Tokaido line.

INARI TEMPLE.

THE temple is situated on the Inari hill to the east side of the Fushimi road. It is a Shintō shrine worshipping God of Rice. The present building was erected in 1438. Close to the station the large

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red *Torii* stands on the entrance. There are many subordinate shrines and pilgrims who often make a circuit of these shrines are called Oyama-meguri. About half way up the hill fine views can be obtained where many tea-houses are locatcd. The ground abounds in mushrooms and are visited by people in Autumn for hunting them. The regular festivals are held from April to May. On both sides of Fushimi road outside of the temple earthern images called Fushimi-ningyo are sold.

INARI TEMPLE.

* * * *

KŌFUKU-JI. ONE of the celebrated monasteries in Kyoto belonging to the Buddhist temple of Zen sect, built by Kujō Michinaga in 1255, but most of the buildings were destroyed by fire in 1881. The ground includes 46 acres and the compound is full of maple trees. It is one of the most noted places for maple tints in Kyoto. The trees are grown on both sides of the gallery over which a well known bridge called "Tsuten-kyo" is spanned. In Autumn the compound is crowded by pleasure-seekers, to enjoy the charming view of crimson tints of the maples.

TSUTEN-KYO.

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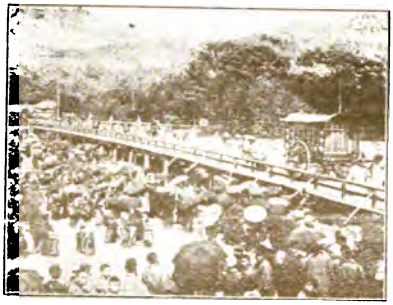
Shimo Kamo Village, just north of the City.

SHIMO KAMO TEMPLE.

ONE of the 22 greatest Shintō shrines. The temple was first built in 676 A.D. There are two main temples, with many subordinate shrines, both of them are 25 feet by 19½ feet. The festival called *Aoi-matsuri* is held on the 15th of May annually when a procession is formed from the Imperial Palace with high officials representing the Emperor attending, followed by many people dressed in antique costumes.



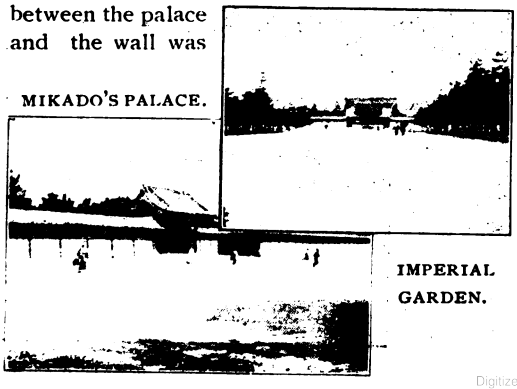
AOI FESTIVAL.

* * * *

Middle part of the City facing Northwards.

THE MIKADO'S PALACE.

COMMONLY called Gosho by Japanese, comprise 26 acres surrounded by roofed wall mud-plastered, having six gates. The open space between the palace and the wall was formerly used as the residence of Court Nobles but was turned into Imperial Gardens in 1878 in which many public buildings were constructed.



MIKADO'S PALACE.

IMPERIAL GARDEN.

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The Palace built at first was very small so a much larger one was constructed in 1593 by Toyotomi Hideyoshi (Taikō) but it was destroyed by fire in 1854 and the present building was reconstructed by Iyeyoshi two years later. The Palace is consructed of Hinoki wood and roofed with its bark.

The Palace is surrounded by spacious gardens beautifully decorated. It is not open to the public except by special favour through the foreign legations sometimes. Only the outside ground can be viewed.

* * * *

South-west Corner of the Imperial Park.

THE KYOTO EXHIBITION.

THE buildings are entirely in Japanese style interspersed with gardens where there are many tea-houses for visitors. The grounds comprise 12½ acres. Exhibitions are held for one or two months in March or April every year.

* * * *

In Nijo, west of Hongwan-ji.

THE NIJO PALACE.

THE castle was first built by Oda Nobunaga in 1569 but was destroyed by the rebellion led by Akechi Mitsuhide, the present edifice was rebuilt by Tokugawa Iyeyasu in 1601. After the Restoration it was used for the Prefectural Government Office, but in 1883 it was taken by the Imperial Government and made one of the Detached Palaces. It is beautifully decorated in exquisite workmanship and architecture of feudal times with elegant walls, ceilings, etc.

NIJŌ PALACE.

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Karasumaru st., near Shichijo Station.

HIGASHI HONGAN-JI.

THE temples belong to the Ōtani branch of the Shin sect founded by Tokugawa Iyeyasu in 1602. The buildings were burned out four times, the last conflagration occurred in 1864 when a greater part of them were destroyed by the "Choshiu Samurai" who attempted to obtain possession of the Palace and to secure the Emperor. The construction in this gigantic and magnificient work was completed in 1895. It has great influence among the people and whenever these are to be reconstructed subscriptions are given by devotees. There are two large temples called Daishi-dō (Founders Hall) and Amida-dō. The former is the largest temple in Japan measuring 230 feet by 112 feet; the number of pillars are 232 and the tiles on the roof 175,967 pieces; the latter measures 147 feet long and 133 feet deep with 70 main pillars and 108,329 tiles. The ground includes 14 acres. To the east of the temple a nice garden (7 acres) called Shōsei-yen is laid out.

HIGASHI HONGAN-JI.

* * * *

Horikawa st.

NISHI HONGAN-JI.

THE headquarter of the Hongan-ji branch of the Shin sect, founded by Shinran Shōnin. The old building was destroyed by fire in 1617 and the present edifice was erected in 1618. In 1602, Tokugawa Iyeyasu built another temple and called it Higashi Hongan-ji, thereafter the sect was divided into Eastern

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and Westetn branches. They contain many images and pictures. A Bell-Tower there was built in 1710 and also a noted gate known as "Karamon" contains handsome carvings. There is a very beautifully laid out garden called Tekisui-yen planted with large trees, and odd rocks with ponds and springs. An iron basin to wash one's hands was presented by Katō Kiyomasa, brought from Corea during his expedition there.

* * * *

Nishi-Rokujo and Omiya st., south-west end of the City.

TOJI. It belongs to the Shingon sect, the present building was constructed in 1661 by Tokugawa Iyeyasu. There is a celebrated five-storied pagoda, 22 feet square and 234 feet high, but it has been burned several times by lightning and was afterwards rebuilt. Among the treasures the most noted are pictures of seven abbots painted by a Chinese artist, 5 pictures of Godaison by Chōga, 2 folding screens executed by Kose Kanaoka and Motomitsu.

* * * *

Gion Hanami-koji.

MIYAKO-ODORI. Or the "Cherry-Blossoms Dance" is the peculiar dance performed at Kabu-Renjō (Dancing Hall) in Kyoto. These are always held in April for about three weeks (generally 3rd—23rd). It consists of 10 "Geishas," 10 girls and 32 dancing-girls. The ten "Geishas" sit in the righthand of the stage with *Sumisen* and the other ten girls beat drums and *Tsuzumi* on the left hand while 32 dancing-girls proceed slowly along the *Hanamichi* where they perform their dance. The scenery on the stage is beautifully decorated and are changed several times during the performance. The visitors in the first class are introduced into the special waiting room where the girls serve them with tea and cake.

There is also a dance of the same kind called Kamogawa-odori held in the same season.

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EVENING EXCURSION OF SHIJŌ.

In summer evenings the neighbourhood of Sanjō and Shijō Bridges presents lively appearance. Hundreds of temporary booths are erected by many tea-houses upon the shoal and out into the clear stream. Every one of the booths are decorated with paper lanterns and when the moon does not shine they are lighted and afford picturesque views. Thousands of pleasure-seekers spend pleasant recreation here enjoying cool breeze and picnicking, where *Geishas* and dancing-girls wait upon them.

* * * *

Lying between Sanjo and Shijo streets.

SHIN KYOGOKU.

This is the most lively and bustling portion of the City. There are various shops here and theatres, jugglers, story-tetters, photographers, restaurants, etc., and the localities are crowded by thousand of people day and night.

* * * *

SHIBAI OR JAPANESE THEATRES.

The origin of Japanese theatres is attributed to Kyoto. A man named Nagoya Sanzayemon, gathered boys and girls who could dance, and had theatrical picnics with platform on the grass, hence the name "Shibai" (sitting on the grass) was introduced. The principal theatres in Kyoto are:—

Gion-za, Hanami-kōji, Gion-machi.
Minami-za, East end of Shijō Brtdge.
Sakai-za, Shin Kyogoku, Shijō agaru.
Tokiwa-za, Shin Kyogoku, Sanjō sagaru.

* * * *

North-west of Kyoto.

DAITOKU-JI.

It is one of the Imperial temples founded in 1323 but was destroyed by fire in the 15th century and rebuilt in 1473. The grounds comprise 27 acres thickly covered with tall pine trees thus

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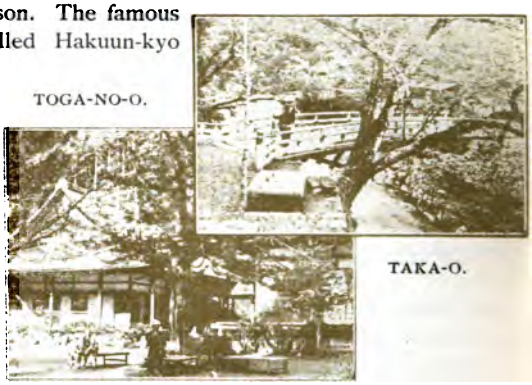
making a good retreat. There are several famous gates. Shinjuan is a famous building, the residence of Ikkiu Zenshi, a well known priest, containing his statue. There are many collections of treasures, of which dragon and tiger, and monkeys and storks, etc., are the most noted.

* * * *

TOGANO-O, MAKINO-O AND TAKAO.

THESE places are known for their maple tints, all being situated closely in North-west end of the City.

TOGANO-O a stream called Kiyotaki runs on the bottom of a valley and on both sides are immense number of maple trees. When in Autumn the valley turns crimson. The famous bridges called Hakuun-kyo (Bridge of White Clouds) are built across the valley.



TOGA-NO-O.

TAKA-O.

MAKINO-O situated to the south-west of Togano-o, a temple there is called Saimio-ji. It is a quiet and attractive resort.

TAKA-A south-west of Makino-o along the bank of the river. The west bank of the valley is full of maple trees where in Autumn when the leaves change their color the valley looks as if clothed in a rich brocade. A little way up is a restaurant called Momiji-ya (maple-house) where visitors can take tiffin or lodge a night and enjoy the picturesque scenery of the valley by the morning. There is a temple known as Jingo-ji founded by Wake-no Kiyomaro. The scenery from

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the broad platform on the side of the Hill is said to be the grandest among the three noted places.

* * * *

North-west of the City.

KINKAKU-JI.

One of the most famous temples in Kyoto, belonging to the Zen sect, built by Ashikaga Yoshimitsu in 1397. After his resigning the Shogunate he retired here so as to spend his life, having become a Buddhist monk. He built a very splendid and well laid-out garden (18 acres) with a large pond known as Kyoko-ike in which contains three miniature islands and many peculiar-shaped stones here and there, On the north side of the pond he constructed a Three-Storied Pavilion. 38 feet in length, 28 feet broad and 42 feet high, beautifully ornamented in gold. On the roof is a bronze Phœnix. In the first storey are the images of Amida, Kwannon and Seishi carved by Unkei, and a statue of Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, the founder himself. In the second storey the images of Kwannon made by Eishin Sozu and Shi-Tennō by Kōbō Daishi are placed. The third storey is the Kinkaku proper, its ceiling (made of a single plank of camphor-wood) and railings, etc., are embellished with gold, but very little now remains. In the garden is a famous camelia tree and a noted pine tree called Rikushu-no-matsu trimmed in the shape of a Japanese junk. There are also many buildings within the enclosure containing ancient treasures which the public who visit the place are shown.

KINKAKU-JI.

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Southwest of the Kitano temple.

HIRANO TEMPLE.

THE present main temple was erected in 1626. In front of the shrine is an oratory commonly known as "Oratory of Jointed Wood" because it is made of various kinds of wood fastened together showing great skill of architecture. The ground includes 3 acres where numerous cherry trees are planted, and in spring time, especially in the evening, it is crowded by many people who throng there to see the blossom. The irisis in the pond are also attractive in the early summer. Annual festival is held on the 2nd April.

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Western extremity of Imadegawa st.

KITANO TENJIN.

THIS is the most frequented Shintō temple, dedicated to Sugawarano Michizane. The building was first erected in 947 but after having been burned several times Toyotomi Hideyori rebuilt the present resplendant temple in 1605. The gate in front of the main building is called "Sanko-no-mon" (representing sun, moon and stars). There are here numerous stone lanterns presented by votaries. The ground comprise 27½ acres where numbers of plum trees are planted, in compliance to the sage's wish. The place attracts pleasure-seekers in the early fspring. The monthly festival is held on the 25th but special estivals take place during the first four days of October.

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ARASHI-YAMA

OR Ranzan is noted for its cherry trees and maples. The famous river Ōigawa, called Hodzugawa in its upper part, flows at its foot with a clear stream over which a long wooden bridge called Togetsu-kyo (the bridge of the Crossing Moon, *lit.*) is spanned. It is a beautiful spot in spring and autumn, and the snow view is also delightful. Many boats can be hired to row upon the quiet water up to a mineral spring, affording a delightful excursion. There are many tea-houses, where refreshments

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can be obtained, from which charming views of the mountain and the river are seen.

* * * *

North-west of the City.

NISHI-JIN. It is a very delightful excursion for one day from Kyoto. The mountains attain the height of 2,700 ft. above the level of the sea. It is full of traditions and historical resources. There are two roads for ascent, one is from the Shirakawa and the other by way of Yase. There is a well known temple known as Enryaku-ji founded by Denkyo Daishi under the command of the Emperor Kwammu, founder of Kyoto. Since then, many subordinate temples and monasteries were constructed. Many noted priests were trained here. The highest point of the mountain is called Shimei-ga-take from which panoramic views over the city as well as the Lake of Biwa can be obtained.

* * * *

North of Ichijo and west of Horikawa.

ASCENT OF HIEI. This is the general name given to the north-western portion of the City where a world-renowned silk fabric known as Nishijin-ori is produced in abundance. There are nearly 4,000 establishments under which 34,000 weavers earn their bread. It is one of the most famous staples produced in Kyoto.

* * * *

UJI.

Uji lies 15 miles from Kyoto and can be reached in ¾ hours by the Nara Ry. The district is renowned for its tea plantations from olden times and they are exported in large quantities to foreign countries. In summer time many people visit these to watch the fire-flies which makes fine views in the evening. The chief sight in Uji is a Buddhist

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temple of Byōdō in. Hō-o-dō or Phœnix Hall was built in 1052 by Fujiwara Yorimichi, it is one of the most ancient structures in Japan. The Hall is intended to represent a phœnix descending from the sky, a reproduction of this temple was exhibited at the Columbian World's Fair in Chicago and was erected in a small island there.

PICKING TEA LEAVES.

* * * *

ENVIRON OF KYOTO.

The neighbourhood of Kyoto abounds in many celebrated sceneries and temples fitted for excursion of one day. The rapids of Katsuragawa can be visited by the Kyoto Railway. See Route 10. Otsu and other celebrated places along the Lake Biwa. See Route 11, the Tokaido line.

WHERE TO MAKE PURCHASES IN KYOTO.

ARTISTIC METAL WORKS.

Jōmi (Shōjo-dō), Teramachi Shijō Minamiye-iru.
Inouye Shoten, Sanjō Awata.
Nogawa Shoten, Shijō Otabi-cho.

CAST BRONZE WARES.

Hayashi Shoten, Furumonzen.
Murakami, T., Sanjō Kawara-machi.
Yoshikawa Shoten, Karasumaru Gojō Sagaru.
Yoshida Shoten, Tomino-kōji Gojō Agaru.

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CLOISONNE WARES.

Takahara Shokai, Sanjō Shirakawa-bashi Nishi.
Takatani Bros. & Co., Sanjō Shirakawa-bashi Nishi.
Sano, T., „ „ „
Kin-un-ken, „ „ „
Namikawa, „ „ Kitaura.
Ito, S., Sanjō Ōhashi Higashi Rokucho.

DAMASCENE WARES.

Komai, S., Shinmonzen.
Komai, O., Furumonzen.

DOLLS AND TOYS.

Kitashimidzu Shoten, Tominokōji Shijō Minamiye-iru.
Keuyeya, Shijō-dōri Otabi-cho.

FANS.

Kyoto Sensu Shokai, Shichijō-dori Ōmiya.
Ishidzumi Shoten, Yanagino-Bamba Bukkōji Agaru.
Hirano, K., Tomino-kōji Gojō Kitaye-iru.
Kitamura, T., Teramachi Gojō Kitaye-iru.
Kyoritsu-gumi,

FINE ART CURIOS.

Ikeda, S., Shinmonzen.
Yamanaka Branch Store, Teramachi Onike.
Kumekawa Shoten, Gion Hachiken.
Asahi Goshi Kaisha, Teramachi Nijō Higashi.
Shimahei, Yanagino Bamba Gojō Kado.

LACQUER WARES.

Nishimura, H., Teramachi Ayano-kōji.
Mikami, J., Takatsuji-dani Yanagino-Bamba Nishiye-iru.
Tanaka, Y., Shijō-dōri Yanagino-Bamba Higashiye-iru.

PORCELAIN AND POTTERIES.

Kinkozan, S., Sanjō Awata.
Kyoto Tōjiki Kaisha, Shirakawa-bashi Sanjō Sagaru.
Kusube, Shirakawa-bashi Goken-cho.
Tanzan, Sanjō Awata.

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PORCELAN AND POTTERIES—Continued.

Seifū, Y., Gojō-zaka.
Takahashi, Gojō-zaka.
Nishida, Gojō-zaka.
Yasuda, Kiyomidzu-zaka.
Fukuda, Y., Teramachi-dori Matsubara Sagaru.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES, Etc.

Iida, S., (Takashimaya), Karasumaru Takatsuji.
Nishimura, S., Sanjō-dōri Karasumaru Nishiye-iru.
Tanaka Seihichi, Shichijō-dōri Karasumaru Nishiye-iru.
Tanaka Rihichi, Karasumaru-dōri Shichijō Agaru.
Daimaruichi (Kumagaye), Shijō Otabi-cho.
Fuji Shoten. Karasumaru-dōri Shijō Minamiye-iru.
Tamura Shoten, Muromachi-dōri Matsuwara Minamiye-iru.
Benten Goshi Kaisha, Shin-monzen.
Tanaka, S., Gokomachi-dōri Sanjō Kita.

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ROUTE 10.

THE KYOTO RAILWAY LINE.

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KYOTO RAILWAY CO.

The attention of Tourists is directed to the Great Facility with which the most charming and very Exciting Trip to the famous "Hodzu Rapids" may be made by the Kyoto Railway Co's. Line

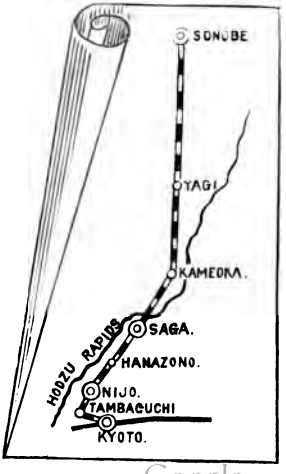
Hodzu River Bridge (280 ft. 1 span.)

FROM KYOTO TO SONOBE.

NOTICE!

Tourists bound for a Trip down the "Hodzu Rapids" will do well to take a morning train for Kameoka. From the depot of Kameoka, a smooth carriage road runs eastwards for some 200 yards, leading directly to a Wharf on the Hozu River, at which they have to get on board the boat to begin the Trip.

The most charming and exciting Trip for about two hours down the Rapids brings them to the foot of the Arashiyama. Thence just a few minutes's ride by jinrikisha they will find themselves at the Saga Station where they may again take the Kyoto Railway back to Nijō or Kyōto.



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ROUTE 10.

THE KYOTO RAILWAY LINE.

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Kyoto.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
KYOTO Jct.....			Connected with the Government Tokaido Line.
Tamba-guchi	1	16	
Nijō	2	42	
Hanazono	4	19	
Saga	6	27	Alight for Arashiyama.
Kameoka	13	36	Excursion to Katsura (Hodzu) Rapids.
Yagi.....	18	36	
Sonobe	22	16	

* * * *

TAMBA-GUCHI STATION.

The temples of Nishi Hongan-ji, Tōji, etc. is situated neighbourhood of this station.

NIJŌ STATION.

Visitors of Nijō Palace, the temples of Kitano, Hirano, Kinkaku-ji, etc. can be visited from this station.

HANAZONO STATION.

Omuro, Takao, Makino-o and Tagano-o is located near this station.

SAGA STATION.

Visitors to Arashiyama should find convenience to alight at this station and thence trod a few minutes walk.

KAMEOKA STATION.

Excursionists to the Rapids of Katsura-gawa should alight here.

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THE RAPIDS OF KATSURA-GAWA.

THE river Ōi-gawa which flows at the foot of Arashiyama, changes its name to Hodzu-gawa from the upper part of Arashiyama. The river is 13 miles from its resources to the foot of Arashiyama, lined with huge rocks and enormous boulders among which the water rushes with so impetuous a current which affords exquisite scenery making the most exciting travel over the foam. Boats of peculiar construction guided by skilful boatsmen to weather the Rapids, taking nearly 3 hours. Visitors should take train to Kameoka and thence by jinrikisha to the head of the Rapids where boats can be engaged. The best time to make the trip is late in spring when the steep banks of the river are covered with red azaleas. The charge for hiring boat is fixed at a certain figure duing the season :—

KATSURA RAPIDS.

1st Class ..... Yen 4.00 | 2nd Class..... Yen 3.50.

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ROUTE 11.

THE GOVERNMENT TOKAIDŌ LINE.

KOBE--NAGOYA.

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ROUTE 11.

THE GOVERNMENT TOKAIDŌ LINE.

(FROM KOBE TO NAGOYA.)

THE word Tokaido signifies the "Eastern Sea Road" because the road runs along the sea-shore to the eastern direction commencing from Kyoto and ending at Tokyo. In feudal times all the Daimyo in the Empire were to visit the Shōgun at Yedo (Tokyo) twice a year, when the Tokaido was its main road and therefore it contains many historical relics throughout the Cities on the way. Kobe is the western terminus while Tokyo is the eastern extreme of the line.

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Kobe.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
KOBE			
Sannomiya...	1	03	
Sumiyoshi	5	66	
Nishinomiya	11	07	
Kanzaki	15	59	Change train to the Hankaku
OSAKA Jct.	20	27	See Route 3. Ry.
Suita	25	11	
Ibaraki	29	42	
Takatsuki	33	47	
Yamazaki	38	24	
Mukōmachi	43	04	
KYOTO Jct.	47	11	See Route 9. Change train
Inari	48	74	to the Kyoto Ry.
Yamashina	51	75	
Ōtani	55	22	
Baba (Ōtsu)	57	14	

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Names of Stations.	*Distance from Kobe.*		*Remarks.*
KUSATSU Jct. ...	63	57	Change for Ise, see Route 4.
Yasu	68	32	
Hachiman	74	27	
Notogawa	79	57	
Kawase	84	23	
Hikone	88	22	
MAIBARA Jct.... ...	91	79	Change for Nagahama and Ise.
Samegai	95	61	
Nagaoka	98	52	
Kashiwabara	101	22	
Sekigahara...	105	56	
Tarui	109	18	
Ōgaki	114	21	Alight for Yōrō waterfall.
Gifu	122	77	See cormorant fishing.
Kisogawa	127	59	
Ichinomiya	131	22	
Kiyosu	137	25	
NAGOYA Jct.... ...	141	64	See Route 4.

* * * *

The Tokaido railway leaving Kobe terminus passes Sannomiya and skirting the shore of the Gulf of Chinu reaches Sumiyoshi Station, the visitors to Arima mineral spring over Mt. Rokkō by foot should alight here. The next station is Nishino-miya which is noted for its Saké breweries.

* * * *

1 mile from Sumiyoshi S.

EBISU JINSHA.

Or the God of Wealth, stands in the densely wooded forest. The annual festival is held on the 10th of the first month old style where is crowded by thousands of worshippers.

* * * *

KABUTO-YAMA OR SMARK HILL.

On the north direction of the Nishinomiya station a conical hill having a few trees on its summit can be observed. It is called Bismark Hill by the German residents.

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Between Nishinomiya and Kanzaki, the Muko-gawa is crossed by an iron bridge of twelve 70 ft. spans and another Kanzaki-gawa of seventeen 70 ft. spans. The visitors to Minō waterfall, Takaradzuka, Arima mineral springs, etc. from Kobe, will change Train at Kanzaki junction to the Hankaku Ry.

* * * *

At Osaka the railway runs through the plain fields showing mountain ranges in the distance after passing two rivers of Yodo-gawa and Kanzaki-gawa, the train comes to Suita Station where the factory of the Osaka Asahi Beer Company can be seen. After passing Ibaraki and Takatsuki stations the train runs through thick bamboo forests and reaches Mukomachi fromw here the pagoda of Tōji can be seen on the right and then the train enters to Kyoto.

After leaving Kyoto, the train soon reaches to Inari station where the famous Inari temple stands.

The line then goes ascending a steep incline to Yamashina and then again ascending to Ōtani through the hills covered by pine trees and then enters the tunnel under Osaka-yama (quite different from that of the City of Osaka) 2,179 feet in length. From Ōtani, the train runs behind the town of Otsu throwing fine view of the lake Biwa and it soon reaches to the City of Ōtsu.

* * * *

ŌTSU

Eight miles from Kyoto.

Ōtsu can be reached by three different routes, viz., by the Government Tokaido Ry. to Baba station, hence change train there to the branch line to Ōtsu (45 minutes from Kyoto); by jinrikisha from Kyoto; by the Biwa Canal from the place called Keage engaging a Japanese boat (2 hours).

It is the Capital of the Ōmi province situated on the south-eastern shore of the Lake Biwa, surrounded by mountains of Hiei and Hira

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LAKE BIWA.

THE name was derived from its shape resembling a Japanese instrumentcalled Biwa (guitar). According to a legend commonly believed among Japanese the lake was formed in 251 B.C. by an earthquake and at the same time Mt. Fuji in the province of Suruga rose out. It is the largest lake in the Empire with a circumference of 38 miles and 13 mile breath in the widest part and 333 feet above the sea level. There are a few small islands of which Chikubu-shima is the most noted, followed by Okuno and Okino islands. In 1890, the Biwa Canal was opened to connect with Kamogawa in Kyoto so as to have navigable communication between Ōmi and Kyoto as far as Osaka bay. The water is supplied to mills and manufactories in Kyoto. Along the shores of the lake are celebrated Ōmi-Hakkei or the "Eight Views in Ōmi" namely:—

YUKIMI-DŌ TEMPLE.

1. The Autumn Moon seen from Ishiyama.
2. The Evening Snow on Mt. Hira-yama.
3. The Haze of Evening at Seta.
4. The Evening Bell of Mii-dera.
5. The Boats sailing back from Yabase.
6. Bright Sky at Awazu.
7. Rain by Night at Karasaki.
8. The Wild Geese alighting at Katata.

Number of steamers playing daily along the coast taking tourists to noted places of which the Taiko Kisen-Kwaisha (Taiko S. S. Co.) have regular service in spring and summer time every year.

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MII-DERA. A BUDDHIST temple standing on the hill west of Ōtsu, erected by the Emperor Tenchi in 668 being No. 14 of the 33 Holy Kwannon. The obelisk, made of granite, was erected in memory of citizens who died in the Satsuma Rebellion in 1877 from which the most loving views over the lake and surrounding site can be obtained. The temple contains many treasures.

* * * *

2½ miles north Otsu.

KARASAKI. FAMOUS for its giant pine tree which is said to be the oldest pine in Japan and the most curios tree in the world. The branch spreads downward to the extent of 162 ft. E.—W. and 130 ft. N.—S. and they are supported by wooden supports and its foliage covers 870 square feet with the height of 42 ft. and 25 ft. in circumference. A shrine of the same name stands near the tree.

GIANT PINE TREE.

• * •

SETA BRIDGE.

COMMONLY called by Japanese Seta-no-Naga-hashi which spans over the river Seta coming from the lake Biwa, the present one was rebuilt in 1894, the total length of the

SETA BRIDGE.

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bridge is 790 ft. A shrine stands on the eastern shore dedicated to Fujiwara Hidesato.

* * * *

ISHIYAMA-DERA.

Or Stone-Mountain is situated on the west bank of the river, a short distance below the bridge. The temple was founded in 749 by Ryoben Sōjō and rebuilt by Minamoto Yoritomo in 1078. It was destroyed by fire and the present temple was erected by Yodo-gimi, wife of Hideyoshi. The temple is dedicated to the two-armed Kwannon. The hill contains some peculiar-shaped rocks from which is derived the name. The hill is thickly wooded. Fine views are obtained here especially from "Tsukimi-no-Chin" (Moon-gazing Arbour) the sceneries over the Seta bridge, lake, etc. are most attractive. There are many inns about the foot of the hill facing to the lake among which Mikazuki-rō and Yanagi-ya are the most noted.

The chief sight on the Eastern shore of the lake are Hikone, Nagahama and Chikubushima.

Again joining the Tokaido train at Baba station the train passess through the fields and across the river Seta from which the most delightful views throughout the line are obtained.

* * * *

KUSATSU

Is the junction for the Kwansai Ry. to Yokkaichi and Nagoya. From Kusatsu the train passes other minor stations. From Notogawa station is the mountain called Mukade-yama which is again called Ōmi Fuji as it resembles Mt. Fuji in shape.

* * * *

HIKONE,

Formally the castle town of the great Daimyo Ii Kamon-no-Kami is situated on the eastern coast of the lake.

Inn: RAKURAKU-TEI, in the castle ground.

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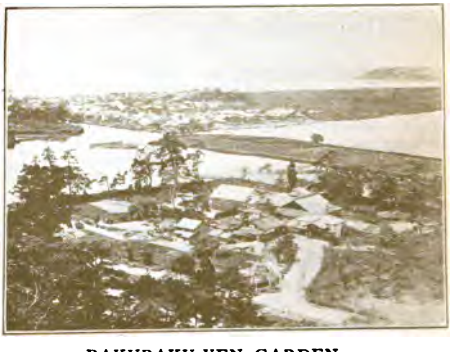
THE CASTLE. SITUATED on the hill called Kinki-yama. Tokugawa Iyeyasu gave the castle to Ii Naomasa as a reward for his services in the battle of Sekigahara in 1600, and his family lived there for 13 generations until the Restoration in 1868.

From the castle interesting views over the lake can be seen.

* * * *

RAKURAKU-YEN GARDEN. STANDS within the outer moat on the northern side of the castle, and is one of the three beautiful gardens in the Empire. It is laid out in imitation of the Ōmi-Hakkei. A small building called Raku-raku-tei, the retreat of Daimyo, is now opened for tourists for board and lodging.



RAKURAKU-YEN GARDEN.

***

* * * *

CHIKUBU-SHIMA. OR Bamboo-growing island lies 38 miles far from Ōtsu near the northern end of Biwa Lake. The circumference of the island is 7560 ft. rising 60 ft. in height. The island is densely wooded and contains the famous temple of No. 30th of 33 Holy Kwannon and Benten.

After a short run it takes the tourist to Maibara, where the branch line to Tsuruga commences. Here the line diverts to the Biwa Lake. From Maibara the train runs through a narrow valley and comes to Sekigahara via Nagaoka. Sekigahara

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is a remarkable site recounted in Japanese history and was a fierce battle stage between Tokugawa Iyeyasu (the founder of Tokugawa dynasty) and Toyotomi Hideyori (son of the great Hideyoshi) in 1600 when the former gained repute. The train, after passing Tarui, enters into the great Mino plain which affords fine views and bring passengers to Ōgaki.

* * * *

ŌGAKI.

Lies 10 miles south-west of Gifu; it was the residence of Daimyo Toda's family. The terrible earthquake, occurred in Oct. 28th, 1891, destroyed almost all houses here, but the town was soon rebuilt. The place to visit from Ōgaki is the Yōrō waterfall.

* * * *

YŌRŌ WATER FALL.

THE best way is to take jinrikisha to Ishibata via Takata (5¾ m.) and thence walk for nearly one mile. The fall is 90 feet in height and 9 feet broad. It has many projecting rocks.

Cherry and maple trees attract many visitors here when in their best.

* * * *

GIFU.

Gifu is the principal City of theprefecture comprising the two provinces of Mino and Hida. Since the great earthquake occurred in 1891, new houses were erected and streets laid out regularly. The most important productions in this place are silk crepe and other silk fabrics, raw silk, cotton cloth, porcelain, a special kind of paper called Minogami, and Japanese umbrellas; most of these are largely exported. The most interesting pastime here is to see the "Cormorant Fishing."

* * * *

CORMORANT FISHING

THE river called Nagara-gawa which flows from the north-eastern part of the City is noted for fishing with the help of cormorant commonly called "Ugai" or "Cormorant Fishing." The

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season for fishing lasts from early May to October. It consists of 5–7 Japanese boats each of which has a torch light. A man in each boat manages twelve cormorants attached to cords. The birds soon dive into the water and when one of the birds captures over half a dozen fishes, they are taken out into the boat and forced to relieve their prey. A metal ring is hung about each of the bird's neck so as to prevent them from swallowing their catch. The boatmen shouts and encourage the cormorants.

From Gifu, after running through minor stations, the train comes to Nagoya.

* * * *

NAGOYA.

(See Route 4).

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ROUTE 12.

THE

GOVERNMENT TOKAIDO LINE,

(CONTINUED.)

NAGOYA—TOKYO.

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ROUTE 12.

THE GOVERNMENT TOKAIDO LINE,

(CONTINUED).

NAGOYA—TOKYO.

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Kobe.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
NAGOYA Jct.	141	64	
Atsuta	145	01	
Ōtaka	149	38	
Ōbu	153	74	
Kariya...	156	73	
Anjō	161	70	
Okazaki	166	66	
Kamagori	176	09	
Goyu	181	41	
Toyohashi	186	60	
Futagawa	191	05	
Washizu	197	26	
Maizaka	203	04	
Hamamatsu	209	37	
Tenryu-gawa	212	19	
Nakaizumi	216	30	
Fukuroi	221	19	
Kakegawa	226	55	Alight for Akiha temple.
Horinouchi	231	05	
Kanaya	236	59	
Shimada	240	80	
Fujieda	244	63	
Yaizu	248	69	

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Names of Stations.	Distance from Kobe.		Remarks.
SHIZUOKA	256	72	
Ejiri	263	47	Excursion to Kunōzan.
Okitsu...	266	75	
Kambara	272	75	
Iwabuchi	276	02	
Suzukawa	281	20	
Hara	286	54	
Numazu	290	61	
MISHIMA Jct.... ...	293	53	Visit temple of same name. Change for Shuzen-ji spring.
Sanō	296	55	Visit Sanō waterfall.
Gotemba	306	10	Alight for ascent of Mt. Fuji.
Ōyama	312	66	
Yamakita	318	28	
Matsuda	321	73	
KOZU	328	19	Alight for Odawara, Miyanoshita, Hakone, Atami mineral springs.
Ōiso	334	31	
Hiratsuka	336	68	Alight for ascent of Ōyamai
Chigasaki	340	09	
Fujisawa	344	62	
ŌFUNA Jct.	347	49	Change for Kamakura and Yokosuka.
Totsuka	351	09	
Hodogaya....	356	55	
YOKOHAMA	359	13	See Route 13.
Hiranuma	358	10	
Kanagawa....	360	68	
Tsurumi	364	68	
Kawasaki	367	05	Visit Hakkei-yen, Ikegam. and Kawasaki temples.
Ōmori	371	17	
Shinagawa	374	09	
TOKYO (Shimbashi)	377	13	See Route 14.

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THE CHIEF SIGHTS ALONG THE LINE ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

Nearly 23 miles from Kakegawa S.

AKIHA TEMPLE. A FAMOUS Shintō temple, dedicated to Kagutsuchi-no-Mikoto, founded by Gyōki, a priest in Yōrō era. Jinrikisha is procurable in the village of Mikura, 14½ miles from the station, and thence by *Kago* or by foot. The temple is reputed among the people and is crowded by thousands of them.

* * * *

SHIDZUOKA

Was the castle town of Tokugawa Shoguns and is now the seat of the Prefectural Government of the same name. It is one of the most flourishing towns in Tokaido. The castle stands on the north eastern corner of the town and is well maintained. Senki-yama is on the northern flank of the town, Asama temple is on the southern slope. The ground is used as a public park and is well laid out with cherry trees affording lovely sceneries. The principal products are lacquer wares and bamboo works; tea is also cultivated in large quantities. Rinzai-ji is a Buddhist temple belonging to the Zen sect, containing relics of Tokugawa Iyeyasu and many ancient objects of art.

* * * *

3 miles south-west from Ejiri S.

KUNŌ-ZAN. THE temple was erected in 1617, dedicated to Tokugawa Iyeyasu. Fine views of the Pacific to the south and of Mt. Fuji across Suruga Bay can be seen from here.

* * * *

NUMADZU

Formerly was the castle town of a Daimyo. During the journey from Gotemba to Numadzu, Mt. Fuji is visible continually, which gives prominent features.

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MISHIMA TEMPLE.

MISHIMA is the junction for the Dzusō Railway which runs in the direction of Shuzen-ji hot springs.

The temple is some ⅔ mile from the station, dedicated to Ōyamazumi-no-Mikoto. The annual festival is held on the 16th of August.

* * * *

SHUZEN-JI HOT SPRING.

VISITORS should change train to the Dzusō Railway at the Mishima junction and alight at Nanjō station, thence by jinrikisha for 4½ miles. The village is surrounded by mountains on the south and north directions and the River Katsura runs through the town. The sights here are very charming.

* * * *

¾ mile from Sano S.

SANŌ WATER FALL.

THERE are here five falls among which the biggest is called Yukitoke-no-Taki, 40 feet high. The garden here with a pond, has a very extensive space. The neighbouring district is famous for game shooting in winter.

* * * *

GOTEMBA

Is situated on the eastern bank of Mt. Fuji, 1500 ft. above the sea level, being the highest station on the Tokaido railway. Climbers to Mt. Fuji must alight here.

* * * *

ASCENT OF MT FUJI.

MT. FUJI is one of the most interesting mountains in the Empire and its name is renowned throughout the world. It stands on boundaries between the two provinces of Kai and Suruga, 12,400 feet above the sea level, and the thermometer here falls below zero at night even in the hottest season of summer. The ascent is usually made between the middle of July to the middle of September when the snow is melted.

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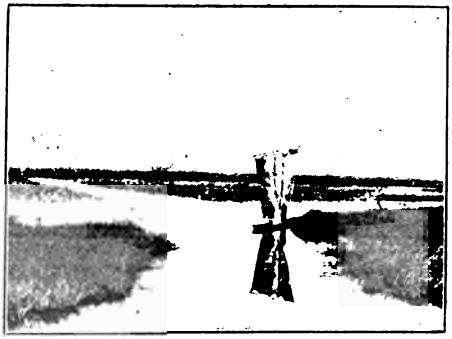
Those sojourning there are recommended to provide with food and warm-clothing. Usually visitors pass a night at the seventh or eighth station on the mountain so as to observed the interesting transit of sunset and sunrise. There are many ways to reach Fuji. Those who come from Tokyo and Yokohama should take the Subashiri or the Higashi Omote-guchi route which was opened in 1883; the latter is the most easiest route. Visitors coming from western direction should proceed by Omiya-guchi; and those from Kai province from Yoshida-guchi. There are many huts on the way where climbers take rest. Kengamine is the highest peak; on the base of the peak stands a meteorological observatory where Mr. and Mrs. Nonaka made observations for several winters.



MT. FUJI.

* * * *

KŌZU.

Travellers to Odawara, Hakone (Miyanoshita) or Atami must alight here. Electric railways carry visitors to Yumoto (one hour), the first hot spring on the foot of Hakone, through Odawara. From Odawara the Jinsha-tetsudō or man-power tram-cars run to Atami in 4 hours, the distance is 16½ miles.

* * * *

ODAWARA. Is famous in Japanese history as the scene of many serious conflicts in feudal times. The castle still remains there.

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HAKONE.

THE village of Hakone is situated at the head of Hakone lake, 3,000 ft. above the sea level The district is full of hot springs among which the most important are seven springs namely: Tōnosawa, Dōgashima, Miyanoshita, Sokokura, Kiga, Kowakidani, and Ashinoyu. They are generally called "Hakone Springs" or "Hakone Mountains" containing charming views of valleys, mountains, lakes, etc. The distances from Yumoto to various points of Hakone Mountains are as follows:—

HAKONE LAKE.

YUMOTO.

Tōnosawa	5 *cho*	.... by Jinriki.
Dōgashima	1½ *ri*	.... „
Miyanoshita....	1½ „	.... „
Sokokura	1 „ 22 *cho*	.... „
Kiga	2 „	.... „
Kowakidani	2 „	.... Kago.
Ashinoyu	3 „ 20 *cho*	.... „

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Hakone	....	....	....	2	*ri*	23 *cho*	....	....	*Kago.*
Ubako	....	....	....	4	„	22 „	....	....	„
Ōwakidani	....	....	....	4	„		....	....	„
Otome	....	....	....	4	„	20 „	....	....	„
Odawara	....	....	....	1	„	22 „	....	....	Jinriki.
Kōdzu	....	....	....	3	„		....	....	„

There are good accommodations for foreigners.

* * * *

ATAMI. ATAMI is also noted for its hot springs as well as for its geyser. There is here situated a villa of H.I.H the Crown Prince. The chief products are paper called Gampishi and cloth called Gampishi-ori.

* * * *

ŌISO

Is a favorite sea-bathing resort having lovely views of Mt. Fuji on the west and Enoshima on the east. The best inns are Toryo-kwan, Shorin kwan, and others. There are many summer villas belonging to the Japanese nobility.

* * * *

ŌYAMA. THE mountain (4150 ft.) can be reached alighting at Hiratsuka Station and thence by jinrikisha a distance of 9½ miles. A Shintō temple is here erected to Ōyama-zumi-no-Mikoto. The annual festival is held from 27th of June to 17th July, by old calendar, when thousands of pilgrims proceed thither in white costumes.

* * * *

KAMAKURA. 34 miles from Tokyo, can be reached by the Tokaido line to Ōfuna, thence the visitor changes train to the branch line to Yokosuka. Kamakura is now only a sea-side village and is a good summer resort. The warrior Minamoto Yoritomo had his capital there about 1185 A.D. and it remained as the eastern capital until 1590. The chief sights in Kamakura are the temple of Hachiman and the statue of Daibutsu.

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HACHIMAN TEMPLE.

THE God of War, dating from the 12th century, stands on a thickly wooded hill called Tsuruga-oka.

The temple is dedicated to Emperor Ojin, Empress Jingō and Princess Onaka-hime. At the entrance gate of the shrine, a big tree called *Icho* is seen; it is said to be more than a thousand years old, nearly 20 ft. in circumference, and is still developing. Many treasures including gifts, relics of the Shoguns and other warriors can be seen in the building. There are many other Buddhist temples and monasteries here. A foreign style Hotel called Kaihin-in and a Japanese inn, known as Mitsuhashi, provides sea-baths both cold and hot.

* * * *

THE DAIBUTSU.

OR Grand Bronze Buddha, is said to have been cast in 1252 with the proceeds of a fund which a court lady of Minamoto Yoritomo had collected. It is one of the two gigantic Buddhas that of Nara. Dimensions as follows:—

Height	49 feet.	7 in.
Circumference	97 „	2 „
Length of face	8 „	5 „
From ear to ear	17 „	9 „
Length of eye	4 „	0
Length of eyebrow	4 „	2 „
Length of ear	6 „	7 „
Length of nose	3 „	9 „
Width of the mouth	3 „	2 „
Length from knee to knee	35 „	8 „
Circumference of thumbs	3 „	0

The images are formed of sheets of brass cast separately, brazed together and finished off on the outside with a chisel. The eyes are of pure gold.

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HASE-NO-KWANNON. THE great image of the Goddess of Mercy, 30 feet in height, stands on a rocky hill not far from the Daibutsu from which beautiful views can be obtainod.

* * * *

ENOSHIMA. 4 miles from Kamakura, can be reached by proceeding along the sea shore of Shichirigahama. It can be also reached from Fujisawa station, thence by jinrikisha about 2 miles. It is a very picturesque spot being a good place for excursion, with many comfortable resting-houses of which Iwamoto-in, Ebisuya and Kinki-rō are the best.

There is a temple here dedicated to Benten, Goddess of Luck.

* * * *

DZUSHI,

A favorite seaside resort 2½ miles S.E. from Kamakura. Lately, many summer villas were erected here by residents from Yokohama and Tokyo.

* * * *

YOKOSUKA

Is the terminus of the Ōfuna branch line 40 miles away from Tokyo situated in the southern corner of the bay of Tokyo. It is the site of the Japanese Naval Station. To inspect the Dock-yard, permission from Naval Authorities is required. At Hemmi-mura, near Yokosuka, is the tomb of Will Adams, an English pilot, who was there nearly three centuries ago and was detained as a prisoner by Order of Tokugawa Shogun to instruct the natives the art of shipbuilding.

* * * *

URAGA

Lies 4½ miles from Yokosuka. Steamers daily ply from Tokyo here in 4 hours. It is noted as the landing place of Commodore Perry, Commander of the U. S. 'Squadron' bearing a letter from President Fillmore to the Shogun and who

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made a treaty in July 14th, 1853, from whence Japan entered into foreign intercourse. Lately a stone monument was erected in commemoration of the Commodore. [We return again to the Tokaido trunk line].

* * * *

YOKOHAMA.

Fully described in Route 13.

* * * *

HAKKEI-YEN GARDEN.

ALIGHTING at Kawasaki S. the garden can be seen on the hill opposite the station.

A number of cherry and plum trees are planted here.

* * * *

IKEGAMI TEMPLE.

GOING about two miles south-west from the Hakkei-yen garden, the noted monastery of Ikegami can be reached. It is a very gorgeous temple, the annual festivals are held on the 12th, 13th and 14th October, when the place is crowded by devotees.

* * * *

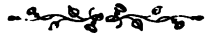
KAWASAKI DAISHI.

NEARLY half a mile from the Kawasaki station, the electric railway carries visitors to the temple in 6 minutes. The temple is dedicated to Kōbō-Daishi where a monthly festival is held on the 21st when an extra train is run from Tokyo. On the ground of the temple a garden with many blossoming trees are attached and it attracts many visitors during the season.

* * * *

TOKYO.

Described in Route 14.



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NOS. 105 AND 408, SHIMBASHI.

Honoured with the Distinguished Patronage of the Imperial Household Department and of H.I.M.'s Army and Navy.

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At all the Hotels, Tea Houses, and Grocery Stores throughout Japan, and at Formosa-Chemulpo, Söul, Fusan, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Manila, Penang, Saigon, Australia and all ports in the East.

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ROUTE 13.

THE
CITY OF YOKOHAMA.

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ROUTE 13.

THE CITY OF YOKOHAMA.

YOKOHAMA, the leading port of Japan, is situated in the southern extremity of the Province of Musashi. It is precisely located 35° 26′ 53″ Lat. and 139° 38′ 37″ E. Long. from Greenwich. Being about 18 miles west of Tokyo, the Capital of the Empire, it may be associated with the port of Tokyo because the latter has no good harbour. Yokohama was only a poor fishing village some thirty years ago, but since it was opened to foreign trade in 1857, it rapidly grew in prosperity and importance and reached the present dimension. The population is 180,000. New harbour was built in 1896, the pier is 2,000 ft. long and is connected by rail, affording all the necessary shipping facilities. It has also good steamship accommodation, many steamers are daily plying to and from the principal ports of the Empire

* * * *

CONSULATES.

Austro-Hungarian Consulate, No. 76, Bluff.
Belgian Consulate, No. 203-B, Bluff.
Brazilian Consulate General, No. 81.
British Consulate General, No. 172.
Chinese Consulate General, No. 135.
Danish Consulate, No. 209.
French Consulate, No. 185, Bluff.
German Consulate General, No. 24.
Italian Consulate, No. 32.

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CONSULATES—Continued.

Netherlands Consulate, No. 87-B.
Peruvian Consulate, No. 70.
Portuguese Consulate General, No. 32-B.
Russian Consulate, No. 171.
Spanish Consulate, No. 244-B, Bluff.
Swedish and Norwegian Consulate, No. 89-B.
Swiss Consulate General, Nos. 55-6, Bluff.
U. S. Consulate General, No. 234.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

Kanagawa Kencho (Prefectural Office), Kaigan-dōri.
Post and Telegraph Office, Honcho Itchome.
Chief Police Station, „ „
Imperial Japanese Customs, Kaigan-dōri Itchome.
Yokohama Police Station, Isezakicho-naka-dōri Shichome.
Yokohama District Court, Kita-naka-dōri Shichome.
Yokohama Local Court, „ „
Yokohama Water Works, No. 236, Honcho-dōri.
Yokohama Imperial Hygienic Laboratory, Honcho Gochome.
Imperial Silk Conditioning House, Honcho Itchome.
Light-house Bureau, Moto-benten.
Yokohama Telephone Call Office, Honcho-dōri.

CLUBS.

United Club, No. 5-A, Bund.
Club Germania, Nos. 235 and 237.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

"Japan Advertiser," No. 49.
"Japan Gazette," No. 70.
"Japan Herald," No. 28.
"Japan Mail," No. 52.

BANKS.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, No. 58, Main Street.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd, No 2-A, Water Street.

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BANKS—Continued.

National Bank of China, No. 75, Yamashita-cho.
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., No. 83, Minami Naka-dōri, Gochome.
Mitsui Bank, Honcho Nichome.
Dai Ichi Ginkō, 27, Honcho Shichome.
Soda Ginkō, Minami Naka-dōri Itchome.
Russo-Chinese Bank, 77, Yamashita-cho.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Canadian Pacific S. S. Co., No. 14, Bund.
Messageries Maritimes Co., No. 9.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Kaigan-dōri.
Norddeutscher Lloyd Co., No. 29.
Northern Pacific S. S. Co., No. 50-C.
Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co., No. 50-C.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 4-A.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Ce., No. 15, Bund.
Tōyō Kisen Kaisha, No. 4-A.

HOSPITALS.

Royal Naval Hospital, No. 115, Bluff.
U. S. Naval Hospital, No. 99, Bluff.
Kaiserliches Deutsches Marine-Lazareth, Nos. 40 and 41, Bluff.
Yokohama General Hospital, No. 82, Bluff.
Jūzen Byoin, Tsukioka-cho (Ise-yama).

CHURCHES.

Christ Church, Bluff.
Roman Catholic Church, No. 80.
Union Church, No. 167.

* * * *

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DAIJIN-GU TEMPLE. *Ise-yama.*

A SHINTŌ shrine dedicated to Amaterasu Omikami erected in 1871. Near the temple stands a monument, where souls of the Imperial troops who fell in Satsuma Rebellion in 1877, are worshipped. From the stop of the hill an extensive view of the City is seen.

NOGE-YAMA.

* * * *

FUDŌ TEMPLE. THIS temple is situated on the foot of the Daijin-gū hill. A regular festival is held on the 28th of every month when the place is crowded by thousands of people. There is a sword-shaped monument erected in commemoration of soldiers in the City who fell victims in the Japan-China War in 1894–5.

* * * *

Moto-machi Itchome.

ZŌTOKU-IN TEMPLE. ONE of the oldest temple in Yokohama. There are two subordinate shrines dedicated to Yakushi-nyorai and Benzaiten. The monthly festival of the former is held on the 8th and 12th every month when several kinds of flowers in pots are on show, and many shops on both sides of the street attract many visitors.

* * * *

ISEZAKI-CHO. Is the most busy and bnstling portion in the city. It is commonly known as the Theatre

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street by foreigners because it had many theatres before the conflagration in 1899, after which they removed to the further end of the street. There are many bazaars, shops with various articles, and are crowded day and night.

* * * *

Hanazono-cho.

THE RECREATION GROUND. A WELL laid out ground the center of which is used for Cricket and Athletic Club. Hundreds of cherry trees are planted around the ground and attract many people when the plants are in full bloom in early April. There is a bazaar near the Cricket Ground where every kind of manufactured articles are sold at fixed prices.

* * * *

SENGEN-YAMA. NOTED for its extensive views over the City and the bay obtained from the summit of the hill, especially in fine weather, the peak of the Mt. Fuji, snow-clad, affords very picturesque view in the west. There is a tea-house where refreshments can be obtained.

* * * *

THEATRE. THERE are four big theatres in Yokohama namely:—

Minato-za (the most important)	Sumiyoshi-cho Itchome.
Kiraku-za,	Nigiwai-cho Itchome.
Nigiwai-za,	Nigiwai-cho Nichome.
Hagoromo-za,	Hagoromo-cho Nichome.

The latter three were rebuilt in 1900 after the conflagration in 1899.

* * * *

RACE COURCE. IT belongs to the Nippon Race Club where race meetings are held in Spring and Autumn every year, generally in May and October, extending over three days, often attended by the Emperor.

Extensive views over the bay and neighbourhood can be obtained from there.

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IRIS-GARDEN AT ISOGO.

THE garden belongs to the Yokohama Nursery Co. where different varieties of plants are cultivated with great skill and are for sale. From the latter part of June and July when they are in full bloom the place is crowded by many pleasure-seekers; benches are furnished for visitors and they are expected to pay a few sen.

* * * *

SUGITA.

IT is noted for its plum-blossoms. When in March they are in its best it attracts many visitors. From the hill-back of the village an extensive view of the bay can be obtained.

There are two tea-houses where refreshment are served.

* * * *

TOMIOKA.

LIES nearly 6 miles down the bay, it can be reached from Yokohama either by boat or by jinrikisha. There are many temples but it is rather noted as a favorite sea-bathing place. In spring and summer excursions are made here by Yokohama residents.

* * * *

10 miles from Yokohama.

KANAZAWA

IT is situated in the Nojima Bay south-east and is surrounded by mountains on the north. It was once the stronghold of Feudal Lords and the tombs of Hōjō Akitoki and his son are still there.

It is noted for its good scenery of which the eight called "Hakkei" are the most attractive among them. The Nōkendō is the most famous place from which the whole eight scenes can be seen at a glance. In this place the peoney are planted and attracts many visitors in April.

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WHERE TO MAKE PURCHASES IN YOKOHAMA.

ARTISTIC METAL WARES.

Bisan-sha, Honcho Nichome.

BOOKS.

Kelly, Walsh & Co., Main Street.
Jiuji-ya, Yato-zaka (Camp Hill).

CONFECTIONERY.

Fūgetsu-dō, Honcho Gochome.
Jushō-dō, Ōtamachi Nichome.
Shinkine-ya, Minami Naka-dōri Sanchome.

JAPANESE CURIOS.

Moriya, T., Onoye-cho Nichome.
Samurai Shokwai, Honcho Itchome.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Kimbei, K., Honcho Itchome.
Ogawa, S., Benten-dōri Nichome.

PORCELAINS.

Chindo, S., Honcho Itchome.
Tashiro-ya, Benten-dōri Nichome.
Matsuishi-ya, Honcho-dōri.

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, Etc.

Ewata, S., Water Street.
Nozawaya, Benten-dōri Nichome.
Takemura, Yato-zaka.
Tanabe, Honcho Itchome.
Yamamoto, N., Honcho Itchome.
Shobey, S., Honcho Itchome.

SHIRTS.

Akao, S., Honcho Itchome.
Ōmiya, Y., Sakai-cho.
Yamato-ya, Benten-dōri Itchome.

STRAW HATS.

Ōmiya, B., Otamachi Nichome.
Ōmiya, Y., Sakai-cho.

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ROUTE 14.

THE CITY OF TOKYO.

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ROUTE 14.

THE CITY OF TOKYO.

FORMERLY called Yedo, is one of the ten largest Cities in the world and now the Capital of Japan

Tokugawa Iyeyasu, ancestor of Tokugawa family, made it a military capital in 1590. Previously to that, Yedo was only a poor village with a small fortress founded by Ōta Dokwan in the 13th century. In the time of Restoration in 1868, the name of Yedo was changed to Tokyo or the "Eastern Capital" so as to distinguish from Saikyo or the "Western Capital" applied to Kyoto at the same time. In 1869, the Imperial residence was removed from Kyoto and it was recognized as the seat of the Government.

FESTIVAL DAY.

The castle, or once the stronghold of the Tokugawa Regents, is now the Palace of the Emperor, standing in the central portion of the City surrounded by two circles of moats. The building were destroyed by conflagration several times and the present palace was erected in 1889. Tokyo covers a vast space with a circumference of 30 miles and an area of 100 square miles. It has a population of about 1,400,000. A famous river called Sumida-gawa

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runs through the eastern part of the City upon which six long bridges are spanned.

The City is administratively divided into fifteen districts (*ku*), viz.:—Kōjimachi, Kanda, Nihonbashi, Kyobashi, Shiba, Azabu, Akasaka, Yotsuya, Ushigome, Koishikawa, Hongō, Shitaya, Asakusa, Honjō, and Fukagawa.

* * * *

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

MINISTRIES.

Agriculture and Commerce (Nōshomusho), Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku.
Communication (Teishinsho), Kobiki-cho Hatchome, Kyobashi-ku.
Education (Monbusho), Takehira-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.
Finance (Okurasho), Otemachi Nichome, Kōjimachi-ku.
Foreign Affairs (Gwaimusho), Kasumigaseki, Kōjimachi-ku.
Home Affairs (Naimusho), Otemachi Itchome, Kōjimachi-ku.
Imperial Household (Kunaisho), Within the compound of the Imperial Palace.
Justice (Shihōsho), Nishi Hibiya-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.
Navy (Kaigunsho), Kasumigaseki Nichome, Kōjimachi-ku.
War (Rikugunsho), Nagata-cho Itchome, Kōjimachi-ku.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Cabinet Office (Naikaku), within the Imperial Palace.
Custom House (Zeikwan), Kyobashi-ku.
General Staff Office (Sanbō Honbu), Kōjimachi-ku.
Gendermery Office (Kenpei Honbu), ,,
House of Parliament (Kokkai Gijidō), ,,
Metropolitan Police Office (Keishicho), Yayosu-cho Nichome, Kōjimachi-ku.
Privy Council (Sūmitsuin), Kōjimachi-ku.
Supreme Court (Daishin-in), ,,
Telegraph Office (Denshinkyoku), Kyobashi-ku.
Court of Appeal (Kōsoin) Kōjimachi-ku.

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GOVERNMENT OFFICES—Continued.

Local Court (Kusaibansho), „
Post and Telegraph Office, Nihonbashi-ku.
Telephone Office, Kōjimachi-ku.
Observatory, „
Meteorological Observation, Kōjimachi-ku.

FOREIGN LEGATION.

Austria-Hungary, Kioi-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.
Belgium, No. 3, Sannen-cho, „
China, No. 2, Nagata-cho Nichome, Kōjimachi-ku.
Corea, No. 1, Nishi Ogawamachi Nichome, Kanda-ku.
Denmark, Kiridōshi, Shiba-ku.
France, No. 1, Iidamachi Itchome, Kōjimachi-ku.
Germany, No. 14, Nagata-cho 1tchome, „
Great Britain, Kōjimachi-ku.
Italy, No. 4, Sannen-cho, Toranomon, Kōjimachi-ku.
Mexico, No. 21, Nagata-cho Nichome, „
Netherlands, No. 1, Kiridōshi, Shiba-ku.
Portugal, No. 3, Aoi-cho, Akasaka-ku.
Russia, No. 1, Urakasumigaseki, Kōjimachi-ku.
Siam, No. 2, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku.
Spain, No. 24, Tsukiji, Kiobashi-ku.
Sweden and Norway, No. 1, Kiridōshi, Shiba-ku.
U. S. of America, No. 1, Enokizaka-cho, Akasaka-ku.

CHURCHES.

Church of England, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku.
American Episcopal, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku.
Union Church (Protestant), Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku.
Roman Catholic, „ „
Russian Orthodox, Surugadai, Kanda-ku.

BANKS.

Nippon Ginkō (Bank of Japan), Honryogaye-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.
Jūgo Ginkō, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku.

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BANKS—Continued.

Mitsui Ginkō, Shinyemon-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.
Daiichi Ginkō, Kabuto-cho, „
Yokohama Specie Bank (Tokyo Branch), Honryogaye-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.
Mitsu Bishi Goshi Kwaisha, Yayesucho Itchome, Kōjimachi-ku.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Yurakucho Itchome, Kōjimachi-ku.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Kitashin-bori, Nihonbashi-ku.

NEWS PAPER OFFICE.

"Japan Times" Office, Uchisaiwai-cho Itchome, Kōjimachi-ku.

HOTELS.

Imperial Hotel (Teikoku Hotel), Uchiyamashita-cho.
Hotel Metropole, No. 1, Tsukiji.
Seiyōken Hotel, No. 33, Uneme-cho, Tsukiji.

INNS.

Shusei-kwan, Shibaguchi Itchome.
Chuō-Ryokwan, Minamikaji-cho, Kyobashi-ku.
Taizan-kwan, „ „
Kinsui-kwan, Tsukiji, „
Suimei-kwan, Kobikicho Nichome, „

RESTAURANTS (Foreign).

Seiyo-ken, Uyeno Park.
Sanyen-tei, Shiba Park.
Fujimi-ken.
Fūgetsudō (with confectionery shop).

RESTAURANTS (Japanese).

Yaozen, Sanya, Asakusa-ku.
Yaomatsu, Mukōjima.
Tokiwaya, Hama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

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Blooming seasons of the most Favorite Flowers and their best places to visit in Tokyo and vicinity :—

Plum-blossoms (Ume). January–February,

Kameido and Kinegawa, close to Mukojima.
Kamada, between Omori and Kawasaki.

Cherry-blossoms (Sakura). Early April.

Uyeno Park, Mukōjima, Shiba Park, and Koganei.

Peonies (Botan).
From the end of April to the beginning of May.

Somei, at Florists' gardens.
Senkwa-yen, Azabu-ku.
Shokwa-yen, „

Wistarias (Fuji). Early in May.

Kameido.

Azarias (Tsutsuji). Early in May.

Okubo village, at Florists' gardens.

Irises (Hana-shobu). Early in June.

Horikiri, beyond Mukōjima.

Morning Glories (Asagao).
From the end of July to the beginning of August.

Iriya, Shitaya-kn.

Lotus-flowers (Hasu or Ren). Beginning of August.

Shinobazu Pond, at Uyeno Park.
Ie the Imperial Castle moats.

Chrysanthemum (Kiku).
Beginning of November.

Dangozaka, Ushigome-ku.
Asakusa.

Maples (Momiji). Early of November.

Ōji.
Kaian-ji, Shinagawa.

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There are several interesting places to see in Tokyo of which the following are the most important:—

SHIBA PARK. A VERY beautiful and well wooded park comprising 120 acres. The glorious shrine called Zōjō-ji is situated in it. The temple is so magnificent that the brilliancy of the decorations dazzle the eyes of the on-lookers. It contains the mausoleum of Tokugawa Shoguns and also the tomb of the Shoguns. A well known tea-house known as "Kōyō-kwan" (Maple Club) in which a peculiar dance called *Koyo-odori* is performed by girls.

ZŌJŌ-JI TEMPLE.

* * * *

BAZAAR. ONE of the most noted and largest of the kind in Tokyo where every description of manufactured articles, fine arts, etc., are exhibited and placed for sale.

* * * *

ATAGO-YAMA. A SMALL hill little north of the Shiba park. When the weather is fine, the birds'-eye-view over a part of the City and bay of Tokyo as well as the Mt. Fuji in blue distance, affords charming views.

* * * *

SENGAKU-JI. Is situated in the village of Takanawa about 1½ miles south of the Shiba park. It is renowned as the burial place of the "Forty-Seven Ronins" who killed their Lord's enemy after an inspired plot, and is the most favorite "material" in Japanese history

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as a memory in the people's hearts, as the model of faithful subjects. A drama known as "Chushin-gura" is one of the most popular plays in Japanese theatres. The tombs of those heroes are here placed and visitors can be shown their armours, swords, and other relics on paying a small fee.

* * * *

GINZA-DŌRI. THE name given to the main street following directly from the Shinbashi Station, turning to the right and then crossing a small bridge called Shinbashi and ends at Kyobashi bridge. It is the most flourishing quarter in the City, all the houses being built in Semi-foreign style.

There are many bazaars on the way where several kinds of manufactured articles are sold at fixed prices.

* * * *

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM. OR Shōhin-Chinretsu-jō is in Kobiki-cho in charge of the Agriculture and Commercial Department.

Several specimens of both foreign and home manufactures and raw materials are exhibited here and open to the public.

* * * *

SHŌKON-SHA. A SHINTŌ shrine erected in memory of those who fell victims in honour of their country; the memorial services are held annually in May and November, when horse racing and wrestling are indulged in and fireworks are also displayed. A Museum of Arms called YUSHIU-KWAN stands in front of the shrine where specimens of antique Japanese armours, swords, spears, etc., are exhibited and visitors can inspect these onpayment of a small fee.

SHŌKON-SHA.

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THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

THE palace of H.I.M. the Emperor is situated on the central part of the capital covering nearly 500 acres and are surrounded by a moat. It was the stronghold of the Tokugawa Regents for a long-time. On the outside, there is another moat and between the two circles of moats almost all Government Offices and Foreign Legations are situated. On the main entrance of the Palace there is a stone bridge called *Niju-bashi* (Double Bridge). The public are not admitted inside the gate unless having special permission issued to them.

NIJU-BASHI.

* * * *

BOTANICAL GARDEN.

A VERY extensive and well laid out garden attached to the Imperial University. Great varieties of Japanese and foreign plants are cultivated here with great care, some of which can be purchased.

* * * *

UYENO PARK.

THE most famous and largest park in Tokyo, comprising nearly 138 acres, is the most popular resort in the metropolis. Early in April, when the cherry blossoms are in full bloom, thousands of pleasure-seekers wend their way thither. There are many tea-houses well under the trees where visitors can take rest and obtain refreshments. It is noted for its temples and tombs of Sho-

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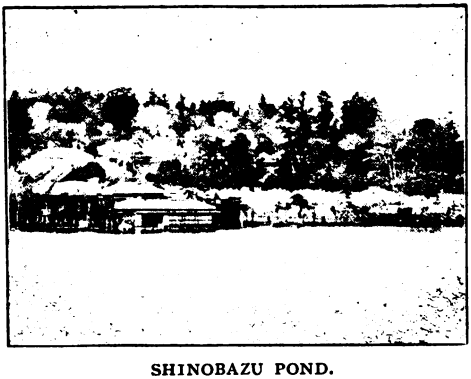
guns. After ascending the stone flights at the entrance of the park, the visitors will first notice on the right side a bronze statue of SAIGO TAKAMORI, leader of the Satsuma Rebellion in 1877, and also a memorial monument just behind; it was erected in commemoration of the so-called *Shogitai* who was killed by the Imperialists in the Restoration War in 1868. Close by is a Buddhist temple of Kwannon. Descending to the main road an avenue of cherry-trees can be reached where are the best picnicking resort for the citizens in the best of season. To the left is a noted pond of Shinobazu-no-ike. On a little peninsular jetting out into the lake stands a shrine dedicated to "Benten," and a restaurant called Chōda-tei. The lotus flowers covering the surface of the lake furnishes a lasting memory. On the ground around the lake horse-racing are held in Spring and Autumn. A little further up is a branch

UYENO PARK.



SHINOBAZU POND.

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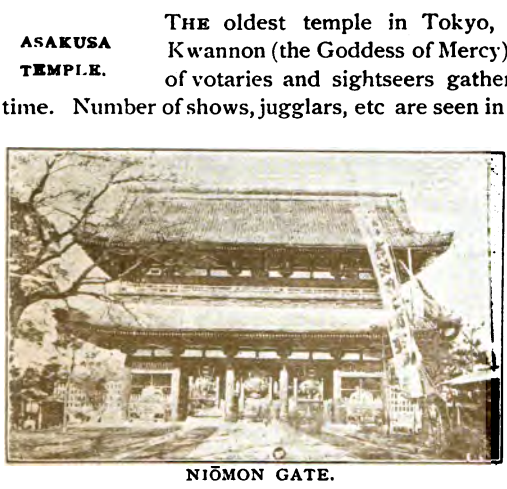
of Seiyō-ken Hotel from which delightful views are afforded. Following along the main road a rustic gate, bullet-riddled, can be observed. A gigantic stone lantern just inside of the gate is said to be one of the three of the biggest in Japan. Going straight on through a stone *Torii* near to the gate, the temple of Tōshogu stands, dedicated to Tokugawa Iyeyasu. The building is of exquisite workmanship with elaborate carvings. Again coming to the main road the Imperial Museum is situated where antique works of art are exhibited to the public. The Bazaar or the "Shohin Chinretsu-jō" there is one of the biggest in the metropolis where manufactured articles of every description are on show and for sale. The Zoological Garden is within a short walk about 2 *chō* from the bazaar. There are also the Imperial Library, Academy of Music, Fine Art School, a panorama show, the Nippon Bijitsu Kyokai (Japan Fine Art Association) in which exhibitions are held twice annually.

* * * *

ASAKUSA TEMPLE.

THE oldest temple in Tokyo, dedicated to Kwannon (the Goddess of Mercy). Thousands of votaries and sightseers gather here all the time. Number of shows, jugglars, etc are seen in the park thus making it a most popular resort. *Ryo-un-kaku* is a twelve-storied tower, 200 feet high, erected in 1890 from which splendid bird's-eye-view of the city and surroundings may be obtained. There is an Exhibition of



NIŌMON GATE.

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Coral Works known as *Sango-kaku* and an Aquarium (Suizoku-kwan) in which every kind of fish and marine animals may be seen.

* * * *

EKŌIN TEMPLE

A BUDDHIST temple in which thousands of citizens who perished in the awful conflagration occurred in 1657 are buried. But now it is well renowned throughout the Empire as the great wrestling ground where sports are held twice a year generally in January and May. Then the wrestlers settle their positions in the Wrestler's Circle for the ensuing half year.

* * * *

MUKŌ-JIMA.

ON the east bank of the river Sumida is a long avenue of cherry trees extending over a mile along the banks. In early April when the blossoms are in its best, when one walks along the banks one feels as if he was going through a "flower tunnel." It is the merriest season of the year and crowds wend thither pleasure-seeking during the time, especially on Sundays and Holidays. Tourists who visit the capital in that season should not miss the opportunity to be there. There are many suitable restaurants and tea-houses on the way well shaded under the trees which present picturesque views. There is also a University Boat-House on the banks from which annual regattas are held by the students of the Imperial University and other institutions during the season.

MUKŌJIMA.

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KAMEIDO TENJIN.

COMMONLY known as Kameido, is situated to the South of Mukōjima. It is built in memory of Sugawara Michizane. In front of the shrine is a large pond across which the *Sori-hashi* or semi-circular bridge is spanned. It is noted for its wisteria, when in May the blossom is in full bloom, hanging down in long clusters from trellis over the pond affords a splendid view, visited by many pleasure-seekers. There are also number of plum trees.

WISTERIA AT KAMEIDO.

* * * *

IRISES OF HORIKIRI.

NOT far from Mukōjima, the village of Horikiri can be reached. The place is noted for its iris flowers, in the middle of June, when they are in their best attracts many visitors during the season.

* * *

IRISES GARDEN.

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THE RIVER FETE.

OR *Kawabiraki*, is one of the most popular festival in Tokyo, held in summer time, organised by the tea-houses on the bank of the river Sumida at the vicinity of the well known bridge "Riogoku-bashi." The festival is generally held in July (invariably on Sunday evening) but sometime in August. Thousands of citizens make excursions in Japanese junks to spend a joyful evening when magnificent fireworks are displayed.

EXCURSIONS FROM TOKYO.

ŌJI.

THE village of Ōji is the most delightful retreats in the suburb of Tokyo, about five miles. It is noted for its cherry blossoms in spring in Asukayama park and maple tints in Autumn lining the banks of the little stream called Taki-no-gawa.

* * * *

MEGURO.

ALSO favorite picnic resort, about three miles west of the Capital, commanding fine views of Mt. Fuji in the distance. The principal sights are the great temple of Fudo; and the graves of SHIRAI GOMPACHI and KOMURASAKI, the hero and heroine of the favorite love story. There are many tea-houses and many other temples.

* * * *

FUTAGO.

LIES on the banks of the river Tama-gawa, 9 miles far from Tokyo, can be reached by jinrikisha. Splendid views of Mt. Fuji is obtained. In summer time fishing of *Ai*, a kind of trout, is the most fashionable amusement. Japanese boat with fishermen can be hired and they catch them with nets of peculiar shape.

* * * *

KOGANEI.

NOTED for cherry avenue, 2½ miles long, and maples in Autumn, and for azaleas in May. It is reached by train to Sakai on the Hachōji line, ½ hour from Shinjiku Junction and ½ hour ride on jinrikisha.

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TEMPLE OF NARITA. A FAMOUS Shintō shrine dedicated to the Goddess Fudō, the most popular deity.

* * * *

Ikegami and Kawasaki temples—See Route 13.

WHERE TO MAKE PURCHASES IN TOKYO.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Maruya & Co., Z. P., 14–16 Tori Sanchome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Kyoyeki Shosha, 13–15 Takekawa-cho, Kyobashi-ku.
Jūjiya, 2 Ginza Sanchome, „
Sansei-dō, Urajinbō-cho, Kanda-ku.

CONFECTIONERY.

Fūgetsu-dō, Minaminabe-cho, Kyobashi-ku.
Shinkine, Terifuri-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

DRY GOODS.

Mitsui Gofukuten, Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.
Echigoya Gofukuten, 25 Gofuku-cho, „

FINE ART CURIOS.

Mikawa Bros. Co., 10 Hatago-cho Itchome, Kanda-ku.
Yoshizawa, Minami Kinroku-cho, Kyobashi ku.
Ikeda & Co., S., 13 Owari-cho Nichome, Kyobashi-ku.
Kobayashi, K., (Jōkō), 21 Yumi-cho, „

GOLD AND SILVER WARES.

Nakano Yōzo (Nakano-ya), Gofuku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

IVORY WORKS.

Murata, K., Yokoyama-cho Nichome, Nihonbashi-ku.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Yegi, S., 3 Maruyama-cho, Shiba-ku.
Ogawa, K., 13 Hiyoshi-cho, „

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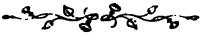
SILK AND EMBROIDERIES.

Iida, S. (Takashima-ya), 1 Nishi Konya-cho, Kyobashi-ku.
Hattori, K., Sukiya-cho, Kyobashi-ku.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Suwa, M., Tatami-cho, Kyobashi-ku.
Naitō, I., Tsukiji Nichome, „



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SECTION IV.

WESTERN JAPAN.

ROUTE 15.

THE

SANYO RAILWAY LINE.

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ROUTE 15.

THE SANYO RAILWAY LINE.

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Kobe.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
KOBE			
Hyogo	1	10	
Takatori	3	15	
Suma	4	45	Visit Suma and neighbourhood.
Shioya	6	30	
Tarumi	8	12	
Maiko	9	28	Visit Maiko.
Akashi	11	76	Visit castle and temple of Hitomaru.
Ōkubo	15	71	
Tsuchiyama	20	00	
Kakogawa	24	26	Alight for Takasago temple.
Hōden	26	27	
Sone	28	68	
Gochaku	31	32	
HIMEJI Jct.	34	05	Change for Bantan line.
Aboshi	40	35	
Tatsuno	44	11	
Naba	46	75	
Ūne	51	50	
Kamigori	55	55	
Mitsuishi	63	52	
Yoshinaga	68	02	
Wake	71	28	
Mantomi	76	58	
Seto	79	43	
Nagaoka	84	48	

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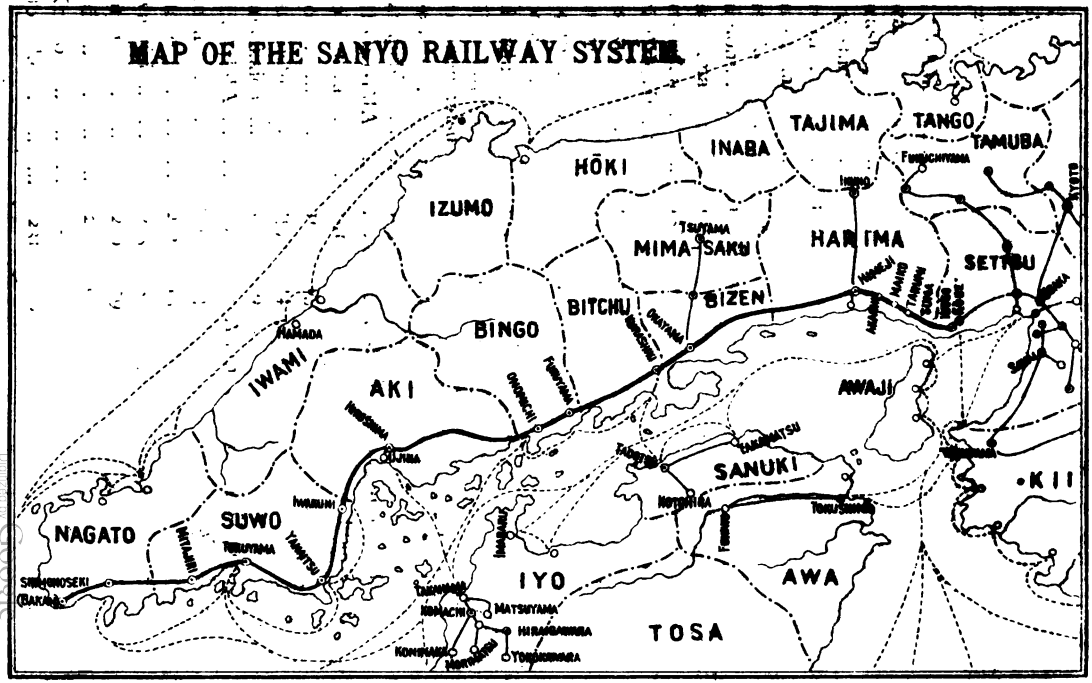
MAP OF THE SANYO RAILWAY SYSTEM
TAJIMA
TANGO
TAMUBA
HŌKI
INABA
IZUMO
MIMA-SAKU
HARIMA
SETTSU
BITCHU
BIZEN
BINGO
IWAMI
AKI
AWAJI
SANUKI
KII
NAGATO
SUWO
IYO
AWA
TOSA

MAP OF THE SANYO RAILWAY SYSTEM

Digitized by Google

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Kobe.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
OKAYAMA Jct. ...	89	09	Visit Public Garden. Change for Chugoku Ry.
Niwase	93	16	
Kurashiki	99	04	
Tamashima	104	65	
Konjin	108	56	
Kamogata	110	70	
Kasaoka...	116	24	
Daimon	120	56	
Fukuyama	125	33	
Matsunaga	132	01	
ONOMICHI	137	70	
Itosaki	143	40	
Mihara	145	01	
Hongo	151	22	
Kochi	158	74	
Shiraichi	164	34	
Saijo	170	00	
Hachihonmatsu ...	173	57	
Seno	180	24	
Kaidaichi	185	63	
HIROSHIMA ...	189	62	Visit Hiroshima and neighbourhood.
Yokogawa	191	47	
Koi	193	15	
Itsukaichi	197	24	
Hatsukaichi	199	29	
MIYAJIMA	203	21	Alight for Sacred Island of Miyajima.
Kuba	209	34	
Ōtake	212	15	
Iwakuni	215	38	
Fujiu	219	79	
Yū	225	07	
Kojiro	—	—	
Obatake	231	39	

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Names of Stations.	*Distance from Kobe.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
Yanaitsu...	236	02	
Tabuse	239	71	
Iwata	243	26	
Shimada...	246	34	
Kudamatsu	253	22	
Tokuyama	258	18	
Fukugawa	262	46	
Tonomi	270	17	
MITAJIRI	274	55	
Daido	279	43	
Ogōri	285	60	
Kagawa...	288	18	
Ajisu	291	04	
Funaki	297	36	
Onoda	303	53	
Asa...	307	41	
Habu	312	56	
Ozuki	316	47	
Chofu	320	35	
Ichinomiya	323	62	
Hatabu	326	57	
SHIMONOSEKI Jct.	329	21	

* * * *

SUMA

A VERY pleasant sea-side village, having a lovely view of the Awaji Island in front. There are many tea-houses and inns along the sea shore in which "Hoyō-in" is considered the best, situated about the fine pine-woods. Many summer villas of Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto foreigners residents also are built.

SUMA.

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It is one of the very good sea-bathing places and is crowded during summer time.

* * * *

½ mile to the north.

SUMA-DERA. THE temple belongs to the Shingon sect, erected in 886. It contains many treasures which are shown to the public, on payment of a small fee. Many cherry trees here attract thousands of visitors in spring time when the blossoms are in full growth.

* * * *

⅔ mile to the west.

ICHINO-TANI VALLEY. VERY remarkable valley among Japanese, as the serious battle stage between Minamoto and Taira clans took place here.

* * * *

SHIOYA.

Here the BEACH HOUSE HOTEL (Foreign) has a pleasant beach for sea-water bathing and is visited by many foreigners from Kobe during the hot season. This hostelry can be reached by sea-water route from Kobe.

* * * *

MAIKO.

This is the most picturesque spot opposite the rugged rocks of Awaji Island. There are here numerous pine trees with peculiar shaped branches, stretched on every side just as if a dancer's hand, hence the name of Maiko. On the shore, a range of tea-houses including Kameya, Mankame, Sakaiya, Shokiku-rō, etc. provide fresh fish and sea-water baths

MAIKO.

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and supply refreshments. The distance between Maiko and the majestic Awaji Island is only two miles across. It commands a very fine view of the straits, which many properly call the Eastern entrance to the far-famed Inland Sea. Steamers and sailing vessels always pass the Straits adding charming views. In summer, number of guests visit here as a sea side resort.

* * * *

AKASHI

Is one of the principal towns of Harima province situated on the sea shore, having hills on the background.

* * * *

THE CASTLE. A very conspicious castle situated in the wooded eminence just behind the City, now turned into a public garden.

* * * *

HITO-MARU TEMPLE. Is situated on the hill at the right-side of the castle, dedicated to the well known poet Kakinomoto Hitomaru. In front of the shrine is a small cherry tree called *Mojo-sakura* which is stated to have been the stick of a blind man. A lovely extensive view of the bay and vicinity can be obtained from the hill.

Sea bath is on the shore about ¼ mile down the station.

* * * *

KAKOGAWA.

2 miles south from the Kakogawa S.

TAKASAGO TEMPLE. THIS temple is dedicated to Ōhirume-no-Mikoto, Susanō-no-Mikoto and Inada-Hime. The giant old pine tree called *Takasago-no-Matsu* is situated in the compound of the temple, the pine contains two sex leaves, in one trunk growing together with branches stretching in every direction like an umbrella.

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ONOYE-NO-TSURIGANE (BELL.). AN ancient shrine noted for its old bell which is said to have been brought back from Corea by the Empress Jingō after her great expedition to Corea. It measures 3 feet 3 inches in height, 7⅓ feet in circumference 1¾ inches in thickness.

There is also a large pine tree called *Aioi-no-Matsu* in front of the bell renowned for its two-sex leaves in one trunk, its branches reach all directions like an open umbrella.

* * * *

HŌDEN.

ISHI-NO-HŌDEN STONE TEMPLE. THE temple is situated on the slope of a hill. It is of square shape, 25 feet in height. It seems to have been cut out of a huge stone and the top or roof is turned to the west side, surrounded by a small pond, depicting as if the temple is floating on the water.

There are many subordinate shrines and also beautiful cascades and huge rocks here. The place affords very handsome views. * * * *

HIMEJI

The largest town in the province of Harima, surrounded by hills on the north-east with a population of over 33,000.

* * * *

THE CASTLE. SITUATED just outside of the station, is a five-storied building, 800 feet high, erected by Akamatsu Sadanori in 1339. Now it is occupied by the 10th Army Division.

THE CASTLE.

* * *

SHOSHA-ZAN A HIGH peak covered by thick cedar trees; on the other slope stands a large temple

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called Yenkio-ji, dedicated to Kwannon erected 10 centuries ago.

* * * *

AKŌ

Lies 8½ miles downward from Naba station renowned for its salt manufactures, the best quality in Japan. The place is the native town of the 47 *Ronins* and the temple has the Tombs and Statues of stone, but, both the castle and the temple are partly in ruins at present.

* * * *

OKAYAMA,

ONE of the most flourishing Cities along the Sanyo railway line, is the principal town of Bizen province. It was the castle town of Ikeda Sashōshō in the feudal times.

The area is ½ mile wide and 2½ miles in length, with a population of over 40,000.

INNS.

Miyoshino-kadan, near Station; Jiyusha, Kamino-cho.
Nishiki-yen, Kami-idzushi; Tokiwagi, within Maruyama park.

* * * *

1 mile east from the Station.

OKAYAMA CASTLE.

Is situated on the north-eastern part of the City; was built by Bizen-no-Kami Munetaka in the 16th century. It is of five stories and the walls are protected by a black board hence; it is called "RAVEN CASTLE."

* * * *

1 mile east from the Station.

HŌRAKU-EN GARDEN.

Is on the south-eastern out skirt of the City just on the opposite side of the river Asahigawa. It is one of the three noted gardens in Japan, being the finest specimen of Japanese gardener's Art on a large

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OKAYAMA PARK.

scale. It was constructed by Ikeda Tsunamasa in 1686. The ground measures 37 acres. Water coming in from Asahigawa forms beautiful cascades pouring into the ponds in the centre; many small islands are here with fine trees; houses surround the ponds, and all are accessible by bridges. There are here some large buildings picturesquely situated, one of which is called "RIUTEN." Cranes are kept on the lawn in front of a building known as Enyo-tei and they are very tame. Cherry, maple, plum and other beautiful plants are thickly planted here in different shapes and are attractive in every season throughout the year.

Outside of the park is situated a museum where the principal production of Okayama-ken are exhibited.

* * * *

2 miles south-east of the City.

KAIRAKU-YEN. ALSO called Higashiyama park, is situated on the hill east of the City. There are here many trees.

* * * *

ONOMICHI.

Inns: HAMAKICHI, KAKUSUI-KWAN.

Is a renowned seaport having steam communication with every port. The population is 25,000.

The principal products are manure and mats.

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SAIKŌ-JI. HAS the best view over the City and port. There is here a huge rock called Eboshi-yama, 48 feet high. Ascending to the top of the hill there is a plain called "Senjōjiki," the place where the ancient castle stood.

* * * *

SAIKOKU-JI. Is half way up the Atago hill founded some 1500 years ago. The building was a very splendid one before it was destroyed by fire; the gate only remains. The temple contains many splendid paintings and written scriptures.

* * * *

JŌDO-JI. Is said to have been founded by SHOTOKU-TAISHI some 1600 years ago. It has many valuable and rare treasures bestowed by Ashikaga Takauji.

* * * *

NIWASE

About 2 miles north of the Station.

KIBITSU-JINSHA. IT is the most gorgeous in the western part of Japan and is of great antiquity. On approaching the thickly wooded hill, a large *Torii* made of granite is first noticed, and after passing it is seen the *Haiden* (Oratory) standing 18 by 90 feet in height; the corridor 34 by 27 feet and the main shrine 62 by 56 feet dimensions.

To the west of *Haiden*, there is a long gallery 1,080 feet which leads to the Hosotanigawa on the upper part of which a cascade called Otowano-taki is located.

* * * *

FUKUYAMA

Inns: FUGETSU, SEIFU-RŌ, DAI-UME.

The seat of a Daimyo called Abe Ise-no-Kami. It is the Capital of Bingo province containing 15,000 inhabitants.

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THE CASTLE. Is preserved in good state; its high stairways in the main building is 720 feet from the ground. It is now opened to the public as a park from which a fine and extensive view of the locality can be obtained.

* * * *

HIROSHIMA

Inns: MIZOGUCHI, NAGANUMA, KIKKAWA.

The largest and most important City in the western part of Japan and is the capital of Aki province, containing 120,000 inhabitants. It was the castle town of Asano's family in the feudal time.

* * * *

Among many places to be visited in Hiroshima the following are the most important :—

THE CASTLE. THE castle was erected by Mūri Terumoto in 1592. It is now occupied by the Fifth Army Division. During the Japan-China War the Head-quarter of the army was located here with the Emperor at the head of affairs.

* * * *

SENTEI. A LANDSCAPE garden of Asano family comprising about 10 acres. There is here a big pond with small islands. A building called Seifū-tei in which the owner took rest from which the most picturesque views of the gardens are to be seen.

* * * *

FUTABA PARK. SITUATED on the northern part of the City along the north side of the Kanda river. There are many cherry and maple trees under which a number of tea-houses are provided.

A shrine here is called Nigitsu-jinsha. From the top of the hill extensive views over the City can be obtained.

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MIYAJIMA,

Sometimes called Itsukushima, is a thickly wooded sacred Island off the Straits at a distance of only two miles from the Miyajima station, and is connected both by steam ferry and Japanese boat, the former can reach the place in a ¼ hour and the latter in 40 minutes. It is one of the three Beautiful Sights in Japan.

MIYAJIMA.

The island rises to a height of about 1800 feet. The large *Torii* stands in the sea 600 feet away from the shrine, 50 feet high, and the circumference is 33 feet.

The shrine dedicated to "Benten," situated on the northern sea shore; the galleries of 900 feet long extend on both sides as spreading wings and skirt out to the sea, and at high tide the water often covers up to such a height that the approach is wholly submerged.

Several hundred iron lanterns are hung overhead giving a very beautiful view when they throw the light on the water. Passing along 400 feet of the gallery and turning twice to the right the visitor will first reach a dancing stage 80 by 40 feet beyond which is an oratory and the main shrine 80 by 40 feet wide. In front of the dancing stage and oratory is Taka Botai, from which another stage of 42 feet is projecting into the sea and is called Tong's head.

The visitor will then enter the passage way of the left side of the gallery which is the way out.

Senjojiki is on a hill near the shrine. It was built by the Great Taikō who visited this island on returning from his Corean Expedition. Very good views may be obtained from hte building.

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Turning to the right from Senjojiki there is a narrow street where carved wares made of pine and bamboos, which are the chief production of the island, are sold.

Momiji-dani or Maple Valley, can be reached after passing through the narrow street. The maples on both sides of the valley are magnificent in Autumn, and as it is a very nice and cool place with silvery cascades; a large number of visitors call here in summer time to spend a pleasant day.

There are many inns and tea-houses here for pilgrims, of which Iwaso is the best.

* * * *

IWAKUNI,

A principal town of Suwo province, formerly the castle town of the Daimyo Kikkawa.

The town is situated along the river Nishiki-gawa over which a bridge known as Kintai-bashi is to be seen.

* * * *

KINTAI BASHI.

As the Nishiki-gawa forms rapids in many places a common bridge cannot be spanned over it and the Daimyo designed and constructed a permanent bridge, —a quaint and curious bridge was the result; it was first constructed in 1673, when foreign style of building were quite unknown. The bridge consists of five semi-circular arches which rest on large stone piers 33 by 18 feet, sunk to the depth of 50 feet, and all the stones composing this structure were cemented together

KINTAI-BASHI.

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with lead. It is 900 feet long and its highest part is 80 feet above the water.

* * * *

SHIMONOSEKI,

Commonly called Bakan or Akamagaseki, is situated at the southern end of the Mainland facing Moji in the Kiushiu island across the Shimonoseki Strait. It has many historical connections, the fierce battle between Minamoto and Taira clans known as "Dannoura Battle" was fought here in 1863; a combineded squadron of British, French, Dutch and American bombard and destroyed the batteries erected at the entrance to the Strait by the Prince of Choshiu for the purpose of barring the passage of foreign vessels; in recent times it has derived importance from the fact that the Treaty of Peace between China and Japan was concluded there after the war 1894-5, therefore it is known as the "ShimonosekiTreaty."

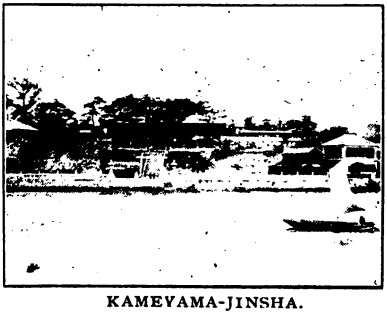
It is the most important shipping center.

The town lies on the north side of the Strait and the street facing which is almost about 2 miles in length.

* * * *

KAMEYAMA TEMPLE.

Is situated on the top of a hill along Jingūji-cho, dedicated to Emperor Ōjin, erected about a thousand years ago. It is one of the most noted and oldest temples in Shimonoseki. The ground is thickly wooded, and extensive views over the town and the bay can be obtained. A palm tree near the *Haiden* (Oratory) is said to have been brought back by the Great Taikō when he returned from Corea. Annual festival is held on the 15th of September, old style.



KAMEYAMA-JINSHA.

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AKAMAGA-KYU. WAS erected by a priest in 859 and is dedicated to the Emperor Antoku who drowned himself at sea on the last serious battle of Minamoto and Taira clans. It is surrounded by hills at the back, and the bay in front affords a very fine view. On the back of the shrine are the tombs of Taira's family.

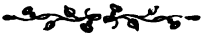
The annual festival is held on the 24th March, old style.

* * * *

DANNOURA. Is situated on the eastern shore of the town, renowned among Japanese as the battle stage of the Minamoto and Taira clans; a small stream called Minori-gawa is also noted in connection with the battle. A peculiar kind of *kami* (crabs) is found here, its back resem-(les a man's face in excitement, and a kind of fish called "Ko-Heike" is also found here, its color is gold spotted with white. Tradition says that the souls of Taira clan, after the failure in the battle with Minamoto, changed into *kami* bmale) and fish (female).

* * * *

SHUNPAN-RŌ. A JAPANESE inn situated on the slope of a hill called Shiseki-yama. It became known as the meeting place of the Chinese Statesman Li Hung Chung and the Japanese representatives for concluding the Treaty of Peace.



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NAGANUMA RYOKAN.

OTEMACHI SANCHOME,
HIROSHIMA.

. . . . . TELEPHONE NO. 14.

++++++++++++++

BRANCHES:

Near the . . . .
HIROSHIMA STATION.

. . . . . TELEPHONE NO. 86.

UJINA, near the Pier.

. . . . . TELEPHONE NO. 63.

First Class Accommodation . . . .

● ● ● ● EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for a long stay.

S. NAGANUMA, - - Proprietor.

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SECTION V.

EASTERN JAPAN.

ROUTE 16.

THE

NIPPON RAILWAY LINE.

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KANAYA HOTEL,

(ESTABLISHED 1871).

NIKKO, JAPAN.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR FOREIGN GUESTS.

THE NEW ANNEX, with elegant Dining Room and Bed Rooms, is now ready to receive visitors.

VISITORS MET AT THE STATION ON THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY TRIAN.

Only ten minutes' walk from the Station.

Z. & S. KANAYA, - - - - - - - - **Proprietors.**

TELEPHONE CONNECTION WITH TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA.

Interpreters meet visitors on receipt of letter or telegram.

ROUTE 16.

THE NIPPON RAILWAY LINE.

THE line is one of the five biggest trunk lines in Japan and the longest of all. Uyeno (Tokyo) is the starting point of the line having other branch lines on the way. The main line reaches to the port of Aomori via those flourishing towns of Ōmiya, Utsunomiya, Fukushima, Sendai and Morioka. (456 miles 71 chains).

Among the many branch lines the following are the most important:—

At TAKATA junction a branch line runs to Sendai calling at Tomobe, Mito.

At ŌMIYA junction a branch line starts to Takasaki where it is connected with another line and runs as far as Naoyetsu and Niigata.

At OYAMA junction, two branch lines are set, of which the left line runs to Mayebashi via Ashikaga and Kiriu while the right side line runs off to Mito via Tomobe junction.

At UTSUNOMIYA junction, a branch line runs to Nikko.

* * * *

THE CHIEF SIGHTS ALONG THE MAIN LINE ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

3 miles from Urawa S.

OKINO PARK. THE park stands on the hill south-west of the town of same name comprising nearly 4 acres. The ground is covered with thousands of old cherry trees, and is a good retreat for pleasure-seekers.

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1 mile from Omiya S.

OMIYA PARK. A SHINTŌ temple called Hikawa-jinsha stands in the park. It is dedicated to Susanō-no-Mikoto and two other deities. It is a good summer resort and the place is noted for its fire-flies. A restaurant called Takashima-ya furnish foreign food.

* * * *

UTSUNOMIYA,

The capital of Tochigi prefecture, was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo. Visitors to the Nikko temple should change train to that of the Nikko branch. Among many places to visit in Utsunomiya the PUBLIC PARK called Nishi-yama Kōyen stands on a hill containing a Shintō temple. Extensive views over the City can be obtained here. South to the park is the castle which is now opened to public as a garden.

* * * *

14 miles from Nishi Nasuno S.

SHIOBARA MINERAL SPRING. THE place affords very delightful scenery and is famous for its maple trees in Autumn.

* * * *

10 miles from Kuroiso S.

NASU MINERAL SPRING. THE spring stands at the foot of the volcano of the same name 2750 ft. above the sea level. The use of the spring is beneficial for skin diseases.

* * * *

FUKUSHIMA,

Formerly the castle town of Daimyo Itakura, and now the seat of the government of Fukushima prefecture. It is the center of the trade in raw silk and silkworms' eggs.

* * * *

1 mile from Fukushima S.

SHINOBU-YAMA PARK. STANDS at the northern end of the town. From the top of the park fine views of the town of Fukushima can be obtained.

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SENDAI,

Formerly the castle town of Daimyo Date, is the seat of the local government of Miyagi prefecture and the Second Army Division is located here. It is the most important and prosperous town in the north-eastern provinces. The area is nearly one square mile with a population of 75,000. The chief productions are the manufactured articles made of fossil wood known as "Jindai-sugi" also the silk stuff called *Shifu-ori* and *Sendai-hira*.

* * * *

AOBA-NO-SHIRO. THE castle is on the right bank of the river Hirose to the west of the City. It was erected by Date Masamune but was partially destroyed at the time of the civil war in 1868. It is now occupied by the commandaning officer of the Second Army Division.

* * * *

ZUIHŌ-JI TEMPLE. THE temple of Zuihō-ji stands on the southern side of the town where the families of the Daimyo Date are buried. In the *Shinden* is placed the statue of Date Masamune who despatched a mission to the Pope at Rome in 1614 when the country did not countenance any intercourse with the outer world. Many other beautiful temples were destroyed here in the war of 1868.

* * * *

AOBA JINSHA. LIES at the northern end of the town; is dedicated to Date Masamune. Extensive views of the City is obtained from the hill.

* * * *

SAKURA-OKA PARK. Is situated at the southern end of the City. A temple of same name stands on the ground. Two old plum trees near the *Torii* is said to have been brought by Masamune from Corea.

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SHIOGAMA TEMPLE. At Sendai a branch line carries passengers to Shiogama in half an hour.

The temple stands on a densely wooded hill only ⅓ mile west of the station. The word Shio-gama means "Salt-Cauldron" and the deity here is said to have discovered and taught to the people how to make salt by evaporation from sea-water. The most remarkable object is an iron lantern, six feet high, presented by the warrior Idzumi Saburo in 1187. In front of an inn called Yebiya are seven "Divine Cauldrons" of which only four still remain, each being nearly 5 feet in diameter.

* * * *

MATSUSHIMA. Or Pine-clad Islands, are the collective name given to the numerous islands scattered about the bay of Shiogama. It is one of the Three Beautiful Scenes in Japan. The best way to visit Matsushima is to row from Shiogama among the islands to the hamlet of Matsushima. It is a very favorite place, the journey thither taking about two hours. It is said that the islands number 808 of which the heights are from 60 ft. to 80 ft. in average while the highest one is 300 ft.

MATSUSHIMA.

Matsushima is a small village 2 miles from the station of same name. Many inns are built along the coast, of which the Matsushima Hotel and Kwangetsu-tei are the best. Among many sights in the neighbourhood are Zuigan-ji temple, and Kwanzan-tei.

Tomiyama is a hill about five miles from Matsushima. The visitors desiring to see general panoramic view of the archipelago should not fail to ascend to this hill. About

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ten minutes ascent visitors can get to the summit where is a temple called Taikōji from which one's eyes wonder over a maze of islets and promontories.

* * * *

⅔ mile from Hiraizumi S.

CHUSON-JI TEMPLE.

THE temple was founded by Jikaku Daishi in the 9th century. The buildings once numbered as many as forty but were destroyed by fire. The Konjiki-dō (Golden temple) is coated with gold on black lacquered ground. There are statues of Yoshitsune and Benkei which are said to be their handiwork, many old paintings and carvings are also preserved.

* * * *

MORIOKA.

Formerly the castle town of Daimyo of Nambu and now the capital of Iwate prefecture.

The town is pretily situated on the east coast of Kitakami-gawa in a plain guarded by mountains.

* * * *

GANGU-SAN.

Also called Iwate-yama commonly known as Nambu-fuji as the shape resembles Mt. Fuji in Suruga province. The mountain stands nearly 21 miles north of Morioka 6,800 ft. above the sea level. The visitors coming frrom Morioka should proceed to Yanagisawa by jinrikisha thence on horseback to Umagaeshi, from then, the paths become steep and zigzag for 6 miles to the spot. A temple of same name is in the volcano cave.

The annual festival is held on the 25th of May by old calendar. On the slope of the mountain two sulphor springs —Daishaku and Amihari— are situated.

* * * *

AWOMORI.

The northern terminus of the Nippon Railway, stands at the head of the bay of same name.

It is the seat of the government of Aomori prefecture.

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Awomori faces Hakodate in Hokkaido Island across the Tsugaru Strait. Steamers connect twice daily between Awomori and Hakodate as well as Mororan.

* * * *

Among the chief sights along the branch lines the following are the most important and worth visiting :—

NIKKŌ. CAN be reached from Tokyo in 5½ hours by the Nippon Railway Line changing train at Utsunomiya junction to the Nikko branch. A Japanese proverb says :—"*Nikko minai uchi wa kekko to iuna*"—until you have seen Nikko, do not say "*kekko*" *i. e.* grand and splendid. Nature, Art and History have been alike prodigal to Nikko. It is throned in the midst of mountains and forests; and solemn, magnificent cryptomina groves. Nikko possesses a two-fold charm, of nature and of art. It lies 2,000 ft. above the sea with pure and cool atmosphere making it a favorite summer resort. The neighbourhood abounds in scenic attractions of waterfalls, cascades, etc.

YŌMEI GATE.

SACRED BRIDGE.

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The chief objects of interest in Nikko are as follows:—

Mihashi. The Sacred Red Lacquer Bridge, formerly it was only opened for the Shogun.

Mangwan-ji or *Rinno-ji*, the principal temple.

Choyokwan. Formerly used as the reception hall of Shoguns but now the summer residence of the Imperial Princesses.

Sanbutsu-do. The Hall of the Three Buddhas including Thousand-Headed Kwannon, Amida, Horse-Headed Kwannon.

Sorin-to. A copper column 42 ft. high, of black color, erected in 1643.

Public Garden. Well laid out garden, in Japanese style.

Mausoleum of Iyeyasu. The elaborate gateways, shrines, bell-towers and drum-tower etc., are all decorated with handsome wood carvings of beasts, birds, flowers and other objects. It contains many relics of the Shogun and presents received from many Daimyo and Sovereigns of Foreign Countries.

Yomei-mon. Exquisitely beautiful gate with many carvings of elegant workmanship.

Futa-Arai-jinsha. The oldest shrine dedicated to Ōnamuchi-no-Mikoto, God of Peace.

Mausoleum of Iyemitsu. Not so elaborate as his grand-father's.

Hongu. The Shintō temple dedicated to Ajisuki-taka-hikone erected by Shōdo Shonin in 808 A.D.

Kaisan-do. A Red-Lacquered Building dedicated to Shōdo Shonin, the pioneer of the mountain.

Shiraito-no-Taki or White-thread Cascade.

Walks in the neighbourhood are:—

Gamman-ga-fuchi (1 mile). A very deep pool about 20 minutes walk from the bridge along the course of the river Daiya-gawa.

Dainichi-do (1½ mile). Has a beautiful garden and a spring which have purest water in the neighbourhood of Nikko.

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Toyama (1 mile). A hill from which extensive views of the plains can be afforded.

Kirifuri-no-taki (3½ miles), or the Mist-Falling Cascade. From a tea house the most favorite views of the fall are afforded.

Makkura-daki or Pitch-dark Cascade.

Nana-taki (2½ miles). A series of waterfalls and a temple called Jakko.

The Deer Park or *Goryo-chi* situated in a small valley.

Urami-ga-taki (3½ miles). A Back View of the Cascade 50 ft. high.

* * * *

LAKE-SIDE HOTEL, KANAYA HOTEL.

CHUZEN-JI. LIES 8 miles from Nikko at the foot of Mt. Nantai-zan 4,400 ft. above the sea. 7½ miles in length and 2½ miles in breadth. The lake abounds with many fish especially salmon, and trout. It is charming at all hours especially on the way from Nikko to Chuzen-ji; the best time to visit the place is in May and June when the azalea is in its full bloom.

Kegon-no-taki. Is also a famous waterfall 250 ft. high.

* * * *

THE ASHIO COPPER MINES. EXCURSION to the copper mines of Ashio from Chuzen-ji is a nice trip. The mine is of copper which is the most extensive in Japan and is said to be the largest in the Far East.

It lies in a deep valley 2,300 ft. above the sea level. There are two mines called Ashio and Kotaki, the former is more important. It can be visited in one day.

* * * *

ASCENT OF NANTAI-ZAN. THE mountain is 8,150 ft. above the sea level. Ascent can be made in 3 hours but the road is very steep. From the summit it affords very charming views and the most attractive features is to see the sun rising and therefore, the visitors are recommended to begin the ascent very early. It can also be reached by climbed from Yumoto.

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YUMOTO HOT SPRING. SITUATED 7 miles distant from Chuzen-ji, lies 5,000 ft. above the sea. There are 10 springs altogether.

* * * *

SHIRANE-SAN. Is a volcano mountain 8,800 ft. above the sea. The ascent takes 4 hours but the road is rough and steep.

* * * *

MURAMATSU, KINDAYU HOTEL.

IKAO. CAN be reached by train to Maebashi and to Shibukawa (8½ miles) by tramway and thence 6 miles by jinrikisha. It can also be reached from Takasaki by tram directly.

Ikao is one of the best summer resorts in Japan 2,700 ft. high from the sea.

The houses are built on the tarrace along the slope of Mt. Haruna.

The spring contain small quantities of iron and sulphate of Soda, with a temperature of 113° F.

Excursion from Ikao can be made to :—

Yumoto; ½ mile distant.

Mushi-yu; 1⅔ miles, ¾ hour walk, from Yumoto. Sulphurous gases come out from holes in the ground, the tempearature is 110—130° F.

Nanayeno-taki; or the Seven-Fold Cascade *lit.* is ¼ hour's walk down.

Konpira-san; ¼ hour's climb. Commands a Grand View.

Mizusawa Kwaunon; Contains six bronze images of Jizō.

Haruna; Lies 4½ miles far. A beautiful lake and mountain having a temple of same name.

Akagi-san; A general name give to a circular range of peaks. It is a good excursion from Ikao, taking 2 days.

Kusatsu; A famous spring of Kusatsu is seen here, 32 miles from Ikao, 4,500 ft. above the sea. A good summer resort.

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MANPEI HOTEL.

KARUIZAWA. CAN be reached in 5½ hours from Tokyo by rail. Lies on the west side of Usui-toge 4,000 ft. above the sea, surrounded by mountains.

* * * *

ASAMA-YAMA. A FAMOUS active volcano mountain. 8,200 feet above the sea, can be reached on horse-back in one day from Karuisawa.

The circumference of the crater is ¼ mile, and 1,000 feet in diameter. From the summit extensive views can be obtained.

* * * *

NAGANO.

Nanago is the seat of prefectural government of same name. It can be reached in 9 hours from Tokyo. It is noted in connection with the temple of Zenkō-ji.

The temple was founded in 670 A.D, dedicated to Amida Nyorai. It is one of the most celebrated temples in Japan and is visited by thousands of pilgrims from every quarter of the Empire.

There are three images of Buddha which was presented by the King of Corea 552 A.D. The roof of the main temple is said to be supported by 136 pillars and with more than 60,000 supports. The annual festival are held on the 15th March.

* * * *

TSUKUBA-SAN. CAN be reached from Tokyo from the junction of Oyama, thence by Mito line to Shimodate, and there take jinrikisha to Tsukuba-machi to a distance of 8 miles. It is situated 2,028 ft. high above the sea. There is also a temple of same name.

* * * *

MITO,

Formerly the seat of a Daimyo, a member of Tokugawa family, and now it is the seat of the local government.

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KAIRAKU-EN GARDEN.

ALSO called Tokiwa-Koyen; stands 1 mile south-west of the town. It was laid out by Rekkō (Prince of Mito) in 1842.

The ground is about 25 acres containing many plum trees. A summer house here is called Kō-bun-tei, a temple, Tokiwa-jinsha, is dedicated to the families of the Daimyo.

THE PARK.

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MOJI HOTEL . . . . .

Higashi Hon-machi,
Moji, JAPAN.

ONLY HOTEL in MOJI.

PANO-RAMIC VIEWS.

First Class Accommodation.

EXCELLENT CUISINE,
FRENCH STYLE.
Served at all Hours.

BEST BILLIARD TABLES.

W. SUGIURA - - - Proprietor.

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SECTION VI.

THE ISLAND OF KIUSHIU.

ROUTE 17.

THE

KIUSHIU RAILWAY LINE.

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ROUTE 17.

THE KIUSHIU RAILWAY LINE.

KIUSHIU lies in the southerly part of the four largest islands of the Empire. The island played a most prominent part in Japanese history. The first Emperor Jimmu set forth with his vassals on his career of adventure and conquest; the Expedition of Empress Jingo and of the Great Taikō against Corea, were undertaken; Mendez Pinto and the Portuguese missionaries first landed here, and thence the acquaintance with European was made. The Kiushiu Railway passes through the six provinces of Buzen, Bungo, Chikuzen, Chikugo, Hizen and Higo, connecting with the principal towns of Moji, Kokura, Fukuoka, Kurume, Kumamoto, Saga and Nagasaki. It traverses those districts possessing immense wealth of agricultural and mineral resources as well as the most beautiful scenery.

The company possesses four lines viz.,—the Yatsushiro line, the Nagasaki line, the Hoshiu line and the Chikuho line.

* * * *

THE CHIEF SIGHTS ALONG THOSE LINES ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

THE YATSUSHIRO LINE

MOJI.

Is situated across the Strait of Shimonoseki, the western terminus of the Sanyo Railway. It is the most important coal depot where all coal produced in Kiushiu are carried to this port and shipped. It is the starting point of the Kiushiu railway.

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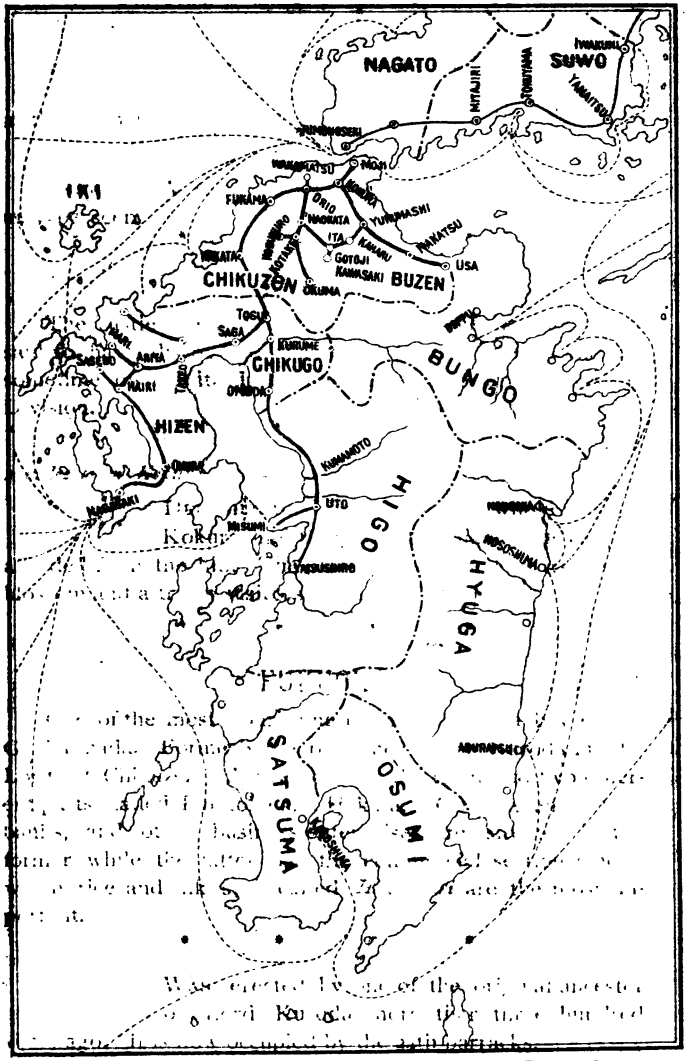
MAP OF THE KIUSHIU RAILWAY SYSTEM.



MAP OF THE KIUSHIU RAILWAY SYSTEM.

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KŌSO HACHIMAN. COMMANDS bird's-eye view of Moji, Shimonoseki and the Straits of the same name as well as the surrounding country.

* * * *

MEBARI-JINSHA. A VIEW of world famed picturesque rapids may be seen.

* * * *

KOKURA.

The castle town of Lord Ogasawara, whose ancestor is said to have discovered the Bonin Islands in 1593 and for sometime owned it. It is now the seat of the 12th Army Division.

* * * *

2 miles from Kokura.

KŌZU-SAN. DELIGHTFUL views over the whole city of Kokura and the Bay of Gankai-nada can be afforded from the hill. The place is celebrated for its cherry blossom and attracts visitors during the season.

* * * *

FUKUOKA.

One of the most flourishing towns lying on a bay of the Genkai-nada. Formerly the residence of the Kuroda family' Lords of Chikuzen. A river divides the town into two different parts, called Fukuoka and Hakata. Government Offices banks, and other business enterprises are situated in the former while the latter has the commercial section among which rice and silk stuff called *Hakata-ori* are the most important.

* * * *

THE CASTLE. WAS erected by one of the original ancestor of Lord Kuroda more than three hundred years ago. It is now occupied by the 24th barracks.

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MANGYO-JI. ONE of the largest temples in Kiushiu.

* * *

EAST PARK. STAND neighbourhood of Mangyo-ji. The park is well laid out, densely filled with pine trees. An extensive view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

* * *

WEST PARK. LIES on a hill called Arato-yama, western part of Fukuoka. From the top of the hill it commands pictorial view of the City and environs as well as the mountain and the Genkai Nada.

* * *

2½ miles north from Futsukaichi S.

DAZAIFU TEMPLE. IT can be reached by jinrikisha from the station. This is one of the most celebrated places in Kiushiu. It is dedicated to Sugawara-no-Michizane. Various relics can be seen by applying to the priests.

* * *

KURUME.

Is on the left bank of the Chikugo river, it was the residence of Daimyo Arima's family.

* * *

TAKARA JINSHA. DEDICATED to Takenouchi Sukune, Prime Minister, Field Marshall and Admiral during the reign of Empress Jingo. The view from this shrine is delightful, comprising mountains, rivers, etc.

* * *

SUITEN-GU. A SHINTŌ shrine erected in memory of the Emperor Antoku; is situated on the bank of the Chikugo river. The shrine is crowded by thousands of devotees.

* * *

SHINO-YAMA. STANDS on the site of the old castle of the same name.

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KUMAMOTO.

Lies in the central portion of Kiushiu, four miles from the mouth of the river Shira-kawa, which issues from the volcano Aso. Formerly the seat of the Daimyo of Higo.

In the disastrous Civil Wars of 1886–7, the old City was entirely destroyed by fire.

* * *

THE CASTLE. ONE of the interesting sights of the City, was built by Katō Kiyomasa about three hundred years ago, and took seven years of arduous labour to complete same. The principal structure was burned to ashes in 1886, the great stone wall and the remaining buildings give a good idea of the grandeour of the ancient citadel. It is now used by the 6th Army Division. The hill near the railway station is called Hanaoka-yama; it was on this elevation that the rebels in 1886 built forts and from there bombarded the Castle. * * *

SHIMO-KAWARA. RECREATION Ground, recently laid out on the bank of the river Shirakawa. A favorite pleasure resort for the citizens. There are many restaurants, teahouses, etc. * * *

SUIZEN-JI. A GARDEN laid out in Japanese style, only two miles from the station. In its centre is a lake from which issues a voluminous flow of clear and extremely cold water, the temperature of which does not change during the summer or winter.

* * *

In addition to the above mentioned sights are the Fujisaki-jinsha, Kokuin-kei and Honmyo-ji.

* * *

NAGASAKI LINE.

SAGA.

The castle town of Daimyo Riuzō-ji, and afterward that of Nabeshima, in the feudal times, being one of the largest cities in Kiushiu.

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1 mile from the railway station.

KAMINO-CHAYA. WAS a pleasure resort of a Daimyo. Clear water from the Tafuse river is introduced into the garden. Hills, stones, and trees make this spot the epitome of picturesqueness. * * *

⅔ miles from the station.

MATSUBARA JINSHA. WHERE the remains of the Daimyo Nabeshima's families are placed.

* * *

TAKEO MINERAL SPRING. DERIVES its reputation from the hot spring. From a hill above the baths charming views over the surrounding country is seen.

THE CITY OF NAGASAKI.

NAGASAKI is situated at the western shore of Hizen province of the Kyushiu Island in 130° 29″ E. Long. and 32° 45″ N. Lat. It is the oldest open port in Japan. The trade with Portuguese was first commenced here in 1571, continued by the Chinese in 1629 and by the Dutch in 1640 The tide of Western civilization first flowed into the Empire then, and it became the most important seat of diplomacy and commerce with foreign countries. The City slopes up to thickly wooded hills 3 miles long and 1½ miles wide with a population of 120,000. The na-

THE HARBOUR (SOUTH SIDE).

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tive town stretches about 2 miles. Deshima is a little fan-shaped island situated on the S.W. side where foreigners were allowed to reside before the arrival of Commodore Perry.

Here are two admirable docks belonging to the Mitsu-Bishi Co., one being 523 ft. long, 28 ft. deep and the other 371 ft. long, 78 ft. deep. There is a large engine works attached to the dock completely equipped and well fitted. The harbour is a narrow inlet about 3 miles in length and the entrance about ¼ miles, it affords good anchorage for all classes of Ships. In the vicinity there are many extensive coal beds of which Takashima is one of the most famous.

* * *

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

Nagasaki Kencho, Hokaura-machi.
Police Department, „ „
Appeal Court, Manzai-machi.
District Court, „ „
City Office, Sakura-machi.
Police Station, Higashi Hamano-machi.
Post and Telegraph Office, Megasaki.
Branch Post Office, Moto Hakata machi.
Custom House, Oura.
Chamber of Commerce, Oura-machi.

CONSULATES.

Austria-Hungary.	Germany.	Russia.
Belgium.	Great Britain.	Spain.
China.	Italy.	Sweden and Norway.
Denmark.	Netherland.	United States.
France.	Portugal.	

BANKS.

Dai Juhachi Ginko, Tsuki-machi.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Oura.
Russo-Chinese Bank, Oura.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Oura.
Mercantile Bank of India, Oura.

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BANKS—Continued.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Oura.
Mitsui Ginkō, Tsuki-machi.
Deutsch Asiatische Bank, Oura.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Oura.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Deshima-machi.
Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.
Canadian Pacific S. S. Co.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.
Norddeutscher Lloyd-Amerika Linie Co.

HOTELS.

Belle Vue Hotel.
Japan Hotel.
Nagasaki Hotel.
Cliff House Hotel.

CHURCHES.

English Church. Methodist Episcopal Church.
Reformed Church of America. Roman Catholic Church.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

"Nagasaki Press" Office, Sagari-matsu.

JAPANESE INNS.

Ueno-ya, Manzai-machi.
Midori-ya, Ima-machi.

RESTAURANTS (European).

Fuku-ya, Maruyama (or Koshima-gō).
Seiyō-tei, Nishi Hamano-machi.

RESTAURANTS (Japanese).

Kōyō-tei, Kami Chikugo-machi.
Takara-tei, Maruyama.
Fuki-rō, Matsu-no-mori.

* * *

THE CHIEF SIGHTS IN NAGASAKI ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

SUWA TEMPLE AND PORT.

A SHINTŌ shrine commonly known to foreigners as the "Bronze Horse Temple." There is a bronze *Torii* at the foot of the

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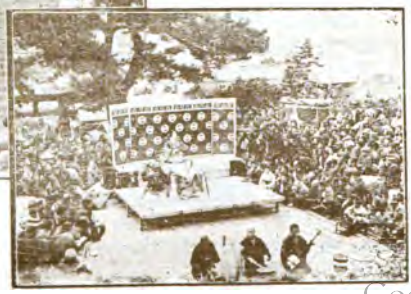
steps said to be one of the largest in Japan. The regular

SUWA TEMPLE.

PARK.

festivals which are believed to be the most popular in

THE PROCESSION.



SACRED DANCE.

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Kiushiu are held on the 7th, 8th and 9th October every year. The park is situated near the temple from which an extensive view over the city and harbour are obtained. There are many cherry trees, and in April the place is crowded by thousands of visitors. The Commercial Museum, and the monument of Dr. Seabold are situated near by.

* * *

MATSUNO-MORI TENMAN-GU. THE temple is said to have been built in imitation of Kameido Tenjin in Tokyo. It is surrounded with tall trees and is the most favorite summer resort. There is a pond to cross which a stone bridge is spanned. A well known restaurant there is called Fukki-rō.

* * *

KAZAGASHIRA-YAMA AND KITE FLYING FESTIVAL. THERE are many passes leading to the summit of the conical hill where extensive birds'-eye view of the whole of the City can be obtained. The picturesque kite flying is held on the 15th of March in Lunar Calendar every year, where young and old try to cut down each other's kites with strings coated over with ground glass, when the hills are crowded with visitors to enjoy the fun.

* * *

SŌFUKU-JI. THIS Chinese temple is easily known by the special building with its red-coloured gate. A large iron kettle 15½ ft. in diameter and 6½ ft. in height, and 2620 lbs. in weight, was cast by a Chinese Buddhist priest some two hundred years ago, when a great famine prevailed, to boil and deal out rice gruel to the poor. A large pine tree named "Gariu-no-Matsu" can be seen on one side of the inside gate.

SŌFUKU-JI.

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KIYOMIDZU-DERA.

COMING out of Sōfuku ji and turning round to the left, the visitor will notice the Shintō shrine of Kiyomidzu dedicated to Goddess Kwannon. The temple being situated on delightful high ground beautiful views can be enjoyed.

* * *

KIYOMIDZU-DERA.

* * * *

WAKAMIYA INARI.

ON the back of a Shintō shrine called Suijinsha, a long row of red-coloured *Torii* may be seen, which leads to the Wakamiya Inari. A well known Japanese restaurant, Fuji-ya, is on the foot of the ascent to the temple. Few years ago a new shrine was rebuilt and also laid out with a fine garden.

INARI TEMPLE.

* * * *

MOGIURA AND SHIOMIZAKI.

THE village of Mogi is about 4 miles from the town. It is a favorite resort for those who take pleasure by hunting for shell fish when the tide

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is low. Shiomisaki is a projecting piece of land in Mogi.

SHIOMISAKI.

Charming view is obtained from the top of the point where the Goddess Kwannon is enshrined.

On the 15th of August in old style calendar the place is visited by Nagasaki residents to see the full moon rising from the horizontal line of the sea. The cascade is called "Kwannon-no-taki" 50 feet high. There are many trees and shrubs which afford picturesque views.

* * * *

MICHI-NŌ-ONSEN.

THE hot spring was first discovered in 1868. The water is very clear and effective for stomach diseases, rheumatism, etc. Lately the bath-room and building was reconstructed and are visited by many Japanese as well as foreigners.

* * * *

THE BON-MATSURI.

COMMONLY known as the "Feast of Lanterns" by foreigners, held from 13 to 15 of August every year when the citizens celebrate the feast in honour of the dead who are supposed to revisit the scenes of their life on the earth. On the first day, the graveyards which occupies all the hills around are illuminated with thousands of bright colored paper lanterns. The European residents repair to the ships into the bay to see from the distance the fairy spectacles of the hills. On the third night long procession of bright lanterns, accompanied with good-sized straw boats and laden with offerings of various edibles

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are seen to descend from the heights and group themselves on the shore of the bay and launched off, as it is said that the souls have taken their departure again from this earth.

DISTANT EXCURSION FROM NAGASAKI.

OBAMA MINERAL SPRING.

NEARLY 24 miles away from the City, can be reached by jinrikisha or by carriage in 6 hours. It can also be got there by steamer in 4½ hours. The spring possesses great efficacy for rheumatic complaints.

OBAMA.

* * *

Lies from 7 miles from Obama.

UNZEN MINERAL SPRING.

THE spot is 2,550 ft. above the sea level noted for its sulphur springs. It is a very favorite resort with delightful views and pure atmosphere. The place is always crowded by foreigners coming from North and South China as well as Hongkong and the Philippines.

UNZEN-GA-TAKE.

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WHERE TO MAKE PURCHASES IN NAGASAKI.

CURIOS.

Mess & Co., ex-Concession.
Honda-ya, Kago-machi.
Kyoritsu-sha, Kago-machi.
Satō, „
Kaneko, „
Tora-ya, Umegasaki.

FANS, SCREENS, Etc.

Koda, Moto Kago-machi.
Honda-ya, „

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Tamemasa, Moto Kago-machi.
Ueno, Shin Daiku-machi.

SILK STORES.

Tokushima-ya, Hamano-machi.
Fujise, Higashi Hamano-machi.
Shimase, „
Nagami, Kajiya-machi.

PORCELAIN.

Kōran-sha, Deshima.
Hirayama, Moto Kago-machi.

TORTOISE SHELL WORKS.

Yezaki, Uono-machi.
Sakata, Moto Kago-machi.
Kawasaki-ya, „

* * * *

THE HOSHIU LINE.

The vast and far reaching extent of the coal deposits of this region and the quality is superior than any other kinds. Along this line of road may be observed the Yabakei and Usa.

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Is the name applied to a portion of the valley of the Takase-gawa. The best way to reach there is to take jinrikisha, the distance of 3½ miles, from Nakatsu. It is the most beautiful spot renowned throughout the Empire for its pleasing views of mountains and the picturesque features of its quiet valley.

YABAKEI VALLEY.

* * *

USA.

Though a poor hamlet is well known in connection with the temple of Usa-no-Hachiman.

* * *

THE temple is dedicated to the Emperor Ōjin, Chuai and Empress Jingō. It is one of the most noted shrine in Kiushiu.

* * * *

THE CHIKUHO LINE.

This line and its feeders cover the most magnificent coal district in Japan.

Those who want to visit any of the mines would do well to stop off at Naokata, where many great mines are being worked.

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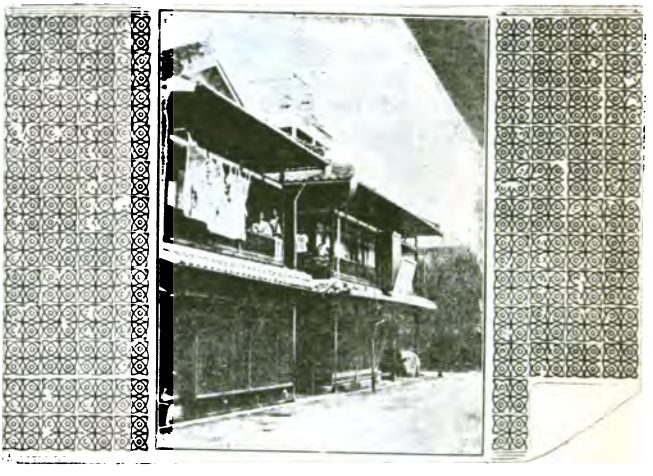
Kadomasu Hotel .....

Takeo Hot Springs,

HIZEN, JAPAN.



This famous hot springs can be reached in 4 hours from Moji, 5 hours from Nagasaki by traiu.

Magnificent views of Sakura-yama and Hagi-no-o Parks and surroundings can be obtained.

Nearest to the Post Office, Hospital, etc.

NEW BUILDING,
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION,
and
BILLIARD TABLES.

Excellent Cuisine and Best Attention.

M. TANAKA, Proprietor.

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SECTION VII.

THE ISLAND OF

HOKKAIDO.

ROUTE 18.

THE HOKKAIDO TANKO RAILWAY LINE.

(*Hokkaido Colliery and Railway*).

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CAPITAL:
Yen - 18,000,000.

ANNUAL OUTPUT
850,000 - Tons.

RAILWAYS - - - 212 Miles.

MINES: Yubari, Sorachi, Poronai, and Ikushunbetsu. Railways run through the central plain of Hokkaido connecting with the State Railway line at Sorachibuto. They starts from Mororan and end at Otaru. Sapporo, Iwamizawa and many important place *en route*.

HOKKAIDO TANKO TETSUDO KAISHA,

(HOKKAIDO COLLIERY AND RAILWAY COMPANY).

No. 13, MINAMI IIDAMACHI, KYOBASHI-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

TELEGRAMS: "TANKO," TOKYO.

All Communications should be Addressed to Tokyo Office.

PORTS OF EXPORTS:

OTARU AND MORORAN.

The Celebrated **YUBARI** and **SORACHI COALS** are widely known as the best and most Economical Japanese Coals.

THE COALS CAN BE OBTAINED AT

TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OTARU, MORORAN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and other principal ports.

Yokohama Branch Office: Onoye-cho Itchome.

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ROUTE 18.

THE ISLAND OF HOKKAIDO.

HOKKAIDO is situated on the north-east of Japan proper having an area of 36,000 square miles. It was known for some two thousand years under the name of Yezo. Originally peopled by Ainu, a semi-savage race expelled from the Main Island by the Japanese. In Meiji era, the Japanese Government established a Colonization Bureau (Kaitakushi) and took steps to develope the place; Hokkaido of to-day is altogether different from the Yezo of thirty years ago.

AINU, IN FULL DRESS.

The principal towns are Hakodate, Otaru, Sapporo which have the same latitude as New York, Marseilles and Rome respectively. The mountains, which are neither precipitous nor rocky, are believed to contain inexhaustible mineral wealth, especially of coal. The climate of Hokkaido being much affected by ocean currents, very different meteorological conditions exist in the Eastern and the Western regions. The summer is delightful, a cool breeze always blowing and the thermometer rising a little above 80° F. The scenery has elicited admiration from all visitors. In many respects it resembles that of New England.

Steamers ply daily from Mororan to Hakodate, and thence

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to Aomori (a voyage of 5 hours), the northern terminus of the Nippon Railway Company's trunk line to Tokyo. A direct line from Sapporo to Hakodate is now in course of construction.

THE CITY OF HAKODATE.

IS one of the five original open ports situated on a bay of the same name. The town is sheltered behind by hills whose summit is called locally "the Peak" 1157 feet high and it has an excellent anchorage in front. The population is 70,000.

Steamers always connect Hakodate with Kobe, Yokohama and other principal ports.

INNS.

Chigaisan, water front.
Kitō, „
Kakujo, „

RESTAURANTS (Foreign).

Gotō-ken, Suyehiro-chō. Goryo-kwan, Ōmachi.

* * * *

The following are the chief sights in the City and neighbourhood.

HAKODATE PARK. Is situated on the east skirts of the town. The garden is extensive and well laid out. *Hakubutsu-kwan* or a museum is in the ground.

THE PARK.

* * *

YACHIGASHIRA.

GOING little further on from the park a picturesque dell called Yachigashira is reached. There is here a well known restaurant known as Asada-ya.

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It is a good retreat for the residents.

* * * *

GORYO-KAKU. *Stands about 4 miles from the town.* Is an old fort erected in the latter days of Tokugawa Shogunate where a party of Tokugawa Regent's adherents made their final stand against the Imperial forces. The best ice is planed and swept and exported.

* * * *

YUNO-KAWA. Is a celebrated hot spring with pure sea air 4½ miles distance. The place is always visited by many people.

Other excursions from Hakodate should be made to the lakes of Ōnuma and Konuma, 17 miles distant; can be reached by jinrikisha or by riding on horseback. Commonly known as the Lakes by foreigners, is a good holiday resort.

* * * *

Mt. Komaga-dake is not far from the lakes, the mountain is 3600 feet in height.

The volcano of Esan (2,000 ft.), about 35 miles from the town can be reached on horseback, is the first point of the island of Yezo seen on the voyage up from Yokohama.

Fukuyama, formerly known as Matsumaye, situated on the south-west coast of Hakodate, formerly the castle town of the lords of Matsumaye in feudal times. The castle is now used as a Public Garden, can be reached by steamer or by road.

THE HOKKAIDO TANKO RAILWAY LINE.

(HOKKAIDO COLLIERY AND RAILWAY).

THE line runs north and south through the central plain of Hokkaido, connecting many important places on the route. It starts from the port of Mororan and goes to Sorachi, where it is connected with the Imperial

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Government Railway line, and turning at Iwamizawa and Sapporo (the seat of the Chief Administrative Office of Hokkaido and where the Head Office of the Company stands) ends at the port of Otaru. Besides, the above railroads connect with all the coal mines, thus making direct transportation to the ports of Otaru and Mororan.

MAIN LINE.

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Mororan.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
MORORAN			
Wanishi	2	45	
Tobibetsu	—	—	
Horobetsu	10	41	
Noboribetsu	14	75	
Shikioi	20	03	
Shiraoi	25	55	
Kintamine	33	79	
Tomakomai	40	09	
Numanofuchi	45	44	
Hayaku	54	35	
OIWAKE Jct. ...	62	15	Branch to Yubari.
Mikawa	67	15	
Yuni	71	74	
Kuriyama	75	08	
Kiyomafu	80	12	
IWAMIZAWA Jct...	86	11	Branches to Sunagawa, Utashinai and Horonaibuto.
Horomui	92	42	
Ebetsu	98	26	
Nopporo	100	24	
Atsubetsu	105	08	
SAPPORO	111	32	
Kotoni	113	66	
Karugawa	118	03	
Zenibako	122	50	
Asari	128	22	
Sumiyoshi (Otaru)...	131	43	
Temiya	133	20	

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BRANCH LINES.

OIWAKE—YUBARI LINE.

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Mororan.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
OIWAKE			
Kawabata	68	02	
Takinouye	72	78	
Momiji-yama ...	77	29	
Shimizusawa ...	82	40	
Shikanotani... ...	86	59	
YUBARI	88	64	Visit Yubari mine.

* * * *

IWAMISAWA—UTASHINAI VIA SUNAGAWA LINE.

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Mororan.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
IWAMISAWA ...			
Minenobe	91	25	
Miuta	96	32	
Naiye	103	10	
Sunagawa	108	06	
Kamii	115	28	
UTASHINAI ...	117	00	Visit Sorachi Mine.

* * * *

IWAMISAWA—PORONAI AND IKUSHUNBETSU LINE.

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Mororan.* M.	CH.	*Remarks.*
IWAMISAWA ...			
Poronaibuto ...	92	72	
Poronai	94	46	Visit Poronai Mine.
IKUSHUNBETSU	97	31	Visit Ikushunbetsu Mine.

* * * *

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MORORAN

Is situated on the shore of the island and opening into the Pacific Ocean; the harbour is surrounded by mountains and there is a great depth of water, so that complete immunity from strains and rough seas is enjoyed. Ample space exists within the harbour, and the anchorage has excellent holding properties. It is the chief northern station of the Japanese Navy.

MORORAN.

Mororan seems specially designed as an exit through which the treasures of Hokkaido may find their way to the Oriental world.

* * * *

TOMAKOMAI STATION

Stands on the middle portion between Mororan and Sapporo.

OIWAKE.

The branch line to Yubari is run; the tourist should make visit to the noted Yubari coal mines (26½ miles from Oiwake Station).

* * * *

YUBARI COAL MINE.

THE Yubari Mine is situated in Noborikawa, Ishikari province. The mining concession is nearly 3695 acres. There are three beds of coal, the upper,

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YUBARI COLLIERY.

the middle, and the lower, with an average thickness of 4 ft., 25 ft., and 4 ft., respectively. The work of the mine was begun in 1890.

* * * *

IWAMISAWA

Is the central depot of Utashinai, Sorachibuto, Poronai, Ikushunbetsu districts and the branch lines starts to Sunagawa and Poronaibuto. Sunagawa is the starting point of the Government railway which passes through Asahigawa junction, proceeds to Shiribetsu in the North and Kagoe in the South. Sunagawa also has a branch line to Utashinai, the north terminus of the Tanko line.

Emigrant (*Shizoku*) from Tottori, Yamaguchi, Ishikawa, and other prefectures are sent to Iwamisawa and the place is flourishing both in goods and passengers.

* * * *

PORONAI MINE.

THE mine can be reached by changing the train at Iwamisawa to the branch line of Poronaibuto and thence to Poronai. The mine stands in Sorachi district, Ishikari province. The area of the concession is

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727 acres. There are four beds with an average thickness of 5 or 6 ft. The mine was opened by the Imperial Government in 1879 and was transferred to the company in 1889. The annual output is 150,000 tons.

PORONAI COLLIERY.

The quality has proved to be the best fuel in Japan for locomotives.

* * * *

IKUSHUNBETSU MINE.

IKUSHUNBETSU also has a branch line at Iwamisawa proceeding to Ikushunbetsu station. It is located in Ikushunbetsu, Sorachi district, in the province of Ishikari. The area of the concession is 612 acres. There are four beds, each with an average thickness of 5–7 feet. The annual output is 100,000 tons. The coal ranks next in quality to the Poronai Coal.

Can be reached by taking train to Sunagawa, thence to Utashinai.

* * * *

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SORACHI MINE. THE mine is situated in the Sorachi district of Ishikari province. Its area is 5476 acres. The average thickness of coal varies from 4 ft.—12 ft. The coal has been proved to have strong calorific qualities and well adapted for gas-making.

SORACHI COLLIERY.

THE CITY OF SAPPORO.

SAPPORO is the seat of the Hokkaido Administration. It has a very extensive ground and the streets are laidout in right angles and are very neat. The population is 40,000 with some 7,000 houses.

* * * *

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

Hokkaido Administration Office.
Seventh Army Division.
Sapporo District Court.
Sapporo Agricultural College.

HOTEL.

Hohei-kwan.

INNS.

Yamagata-ya.
Asahi-kwan.

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HOHEI-KWAN. THE building was erected as an Imperial Palace when H. I. H. Emperor visited there and it is still kept with care. The upper storey is permitted to occupy as hotel for foreigners only.

HOHEI-KWAN.

* * *

THE MUSEUM. THE museum contains many specimens of Ainu work and other collections.

* * * *

BOTANICAL GARDEN. Is situated next to the museum where every kind of plants and flower trees are kept in good preservation and worth visiting.

* * * *

NAKAJIMA PARK. Is in the suburb, the ground is very spacious and thickly wooded and contains a big lake. There are many tea houses. Horse Racing are held annually there.

NAKAJIMA PARK.

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MARUYAMA PARK.

STANDS on a hill from which charming views of the plains surrounding Sapporo as well as river Ishikari can be obtained.

MARUYAMA PARK.

OTARU.

The most important place in Western Hokkaido and the next flourishing port to Hakodate. The anchorage is deep and smooth. Number of steamers ply between Otaru and the Main Island as far as Siberian Coasts, China and Corea.

All the products both marine and land tre exported ahrough this port.

It contains a population of 70,000.

OTARU.

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There are two stations called Temiya and Sumiyoshi, the former is the northern terminus of the Tanko Railway.

* * * *

INNS.

Etchiu-ya.
Kitō.

RESTAURANT (Foreign).

Seiyō-kwan.

RESTAURANT (Japanese).

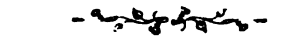
Kaiyō-tei.
Hifumi.

* * * *

THE PARK. STANDS on the hill-side from which extensive views over the City can be afforded.

* * * *

TENGU-YAMA. Is the hill with many tea-houses on the summit. Fine views can be obtained from the top. There are many sights of which Oshoro, Takashima, etc., are the most noted.



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SECTION VIII.

STEAMER VOYAGE ALONG THE SEA OF JAPAN

(MOJI—OTARU).

ROUTE 19.

S. OIYE'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

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ROUTE 19.

S. OIYE'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

MOJI,

HOTEL: Moji Hotel. INNS: Shunpan-rō, Ishida, Kawaū, Kogabun.

THE port of Moji lies at the north-eastern shore of Kiushiu Island, facing Shimonoseki (Bakan) across the Strait of the same name, the distance is only one mile and there is a steam-launch plying every 20 minutes. It is the starting point of Oiye's steamer "A. LINE" and also the eastern terminus of the Kiushiu Railway. Abundance of coal which are produced from this island are mostly exported through this port thus making it an important commercial center.

* * * *

HAMADA,

INNS: Fujita-ya, Kinsui-kwan, Yamamoto-ya.

HAMADA is situated on a fine bay on the middle part of Iwami province. The terrible earthquake in 1872 half wrecked the bay. Its precise location is 34° 53′ N. L. and 132° 5′ E. Long. It contains a popu-

PORT OF HAMADA.

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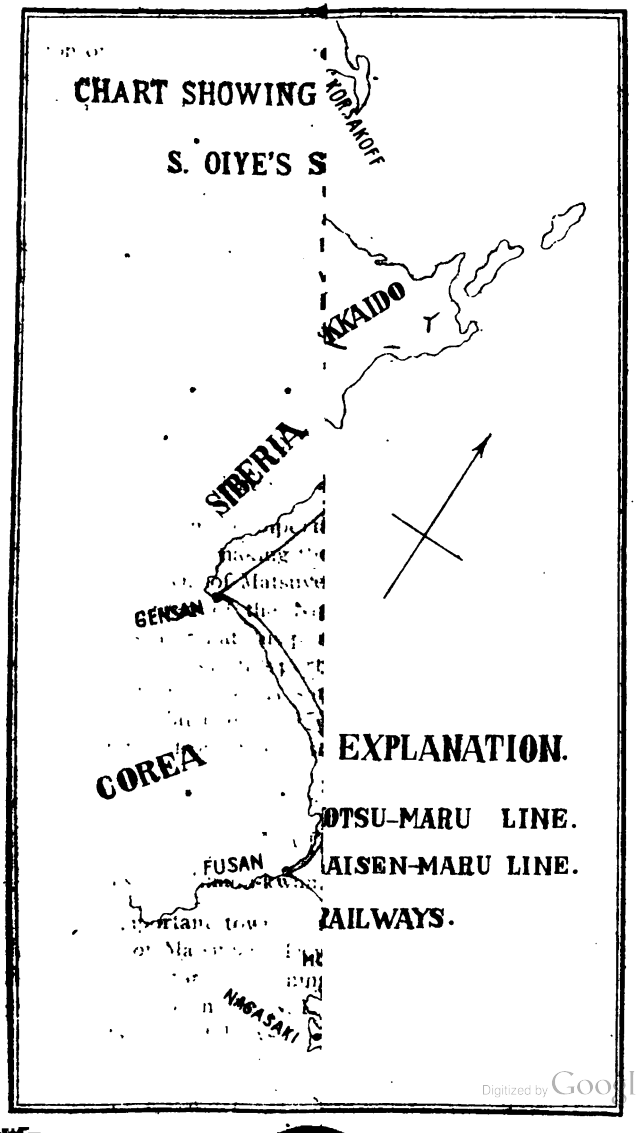

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CHART SHOWING THE STEAMER TRACKS
OF
S. DIZE'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

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lation of 13,000. The climate is generally mild but trying in summer. The harbour has a circumference of about 2 miles with a depth of 15 *hiro*.

* * * *

THE CASTLE. THE castle was erected by a relative of Tokugawa family and now is turned into a public garden. The ground is thickly wooded, especially full of maple trees which attracts many people when they are turned to crimson. A building called Kikusui is at the side of a pond from which the most picturesque views can be obtained. The principal products are timber, charcoal, and marine produce.

* * * *

SAKAI,

INNS: Kagawa, Uyeda, Karatsu-ya.

One of the most important ports on the coast of the San-in dō Districts making the center of distribution of cargo to those big towns of Matsuye and Yonago.

The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha call at this port also. The Government San-in-dō line connects at this port and Tottori, Inaba province and is now in construction. A small steamer daily runs between this port and Matsuye and Yonago.

Excursion from Sakai should be made to the town of Matsuye.

* * * *

MATSUYE,

INNS: Minami-kwan, Ichimoji-ya, Katsube.

Also important town in the San-in-dō districts, was the castle town of Matsudaira Dewa-no-Kami and now the seat of Shimane prefecture, containing a population of 35,000. The town is situated on the N. E. Coast of the Shinji lake. The chief sights are as follows:

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THE CASTEL. STANDS on the north-west of the town, well preserved, and now used as a public garden; it is richly planted with many flower trees. A temple here is called Matsuye-jinsha and there is also a monument erected in commemoration of the dead in the Satsuma Rebellion.

THE CASTLE.

* * * *

TENJIN YU-EN. A WELL laid out garden along the lake with a temple; it is the most popular Sunday resort for the residents.

* * * *

IDZUMO-NO-ŌYASHIRO. THE Great Shintō Temple of Idzumo, situated in Kizuki-cho, about 25½ miles distant from Matsuye; the best way is to go by steamer to Hirato or Shiobara near the west end of the lake, thence by jinrikisha for 4 hours.

THE TEMPLE.

The temple is the most ancient and venerable shrine dedicated to Ōnamuji. The building is unornamented but very extensive.

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Thousands of pilgrims visit the place during the year.

* * * *

YONAGO

Can be reached by steamer from Matsuye, a distance of 14 miles. Ascent of Mt. Ōyama can be made from here.

* * * *

ASCENT OF ŌYAMA. ALSO called Daisen, is a Sacred Mountain where the God Ōnamuji is believed to dwell. The monastery was founded in A.D. 718. It scelebrity owes to Jikaku Daishi who landed here when he came back from China, so as to study the mysteries in connexion with this mountain. The prosperity of this monastery was made in the 14th century.

A VIEW IN ŌYAMA.

* * *

MIYAZU.

INNS: Araki, Kanse, Fude-ya.

Miyazu lies in the middle part of the Tango province and is shut-in on three sides by mountains; it has a good harbour 10–20 *hiro* deep making favourable anchorage even in the stormy season.

It has good steamer communication east and west.

The railway to connect Miyazu with Fukuchiyama by the Hankaku Railway Co., and Sonobe to Miyadzu through Maidzuru by the Government line will be built in a few years.

The chief production is silk crepe, raw silk, Iriko, cotton stuffs, etc. It also possesses considerable fisheries.

Excursions to Ama-no-Hashidate are made from here.

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Lies 1½ miles west from Miyazu.

AMANO HASHIDATE.

Is one of the "Three Great Sights" of the Empire. It is a narrow sandy strip of land extending nearly two miles in length and 190 feet breadth which divides the waters of the bay from a large lake lying to the west. A grove of pine trees grown right upon it forms its beauty. It is often compared to "A bridge crossing over silvery waves"; or "A dragon sleeping upon the water." The waves broke through the southern tip about 20 yards called the Ferry of Kireto near which a shrine called Hashidate Myojin is situated. Those who want to see Hashidate thoroughly should across the Ferry and climb up to the top of the hill known as Nariai-zan. There are many inns where the visitors may take rest and enjoy the delightful panoramic views.

AMA-NO-HASHIDATE, VIEWED FROM NARIAI-ZAN.

TEMPLE OF MONJU-DŌ.

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NARIAI KWANNON. SITUATED on the slope of Nariai-zan, erected in the reign of the Emperor Temmu (673–695). It contains images of Kwannon, Niō (by Unkei), and Bell tower by Hidari Jingoro. Half way up to the temple is a place called Tōrin-no-chi from which the most delightful views of Ama-no-Hashidate can be obtained.

* * * * *

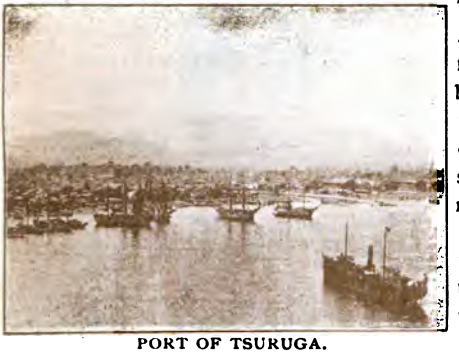
KOMORI JINSHA A SHINTŌ shrine at the base of Nariai-zan, dedicated to Izanagi-no-Mikoto. It possesses also charming views.

* * * *

TSURUGA.

INNS.: Komeshichi, Gusoku-ya, Daikoku-ya.

The most important and flourishing port on the Sea of Japan, situated on the south-eastern coast of Echizen province. Its precise location is 35° 38′ N. L. and 136° W. Long. The harbour is 45 *hiro* deep, enough for anchorage of big steamers. It is the central depot of railway and steamship communication. The Government Railways are joined to that of the Government Tokaidō Line at Maibara by which Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe may be reached, as far as Shimonoseki to the westward and to the eastward to Nagoya–Tokyo as far as Aomori; and also to the Hokuriku Line which runs from Tsuruga to Toyama, having Nanao Railway as a branch at Tsubata to Nanao. Steamship communications are also



PORT OF TSURUGA.

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made with Shimonoseki and Nagasaki in the westward, and Hakodate and Otaru in the north direction. Oiye's steamers directly bound for Vladivostock arriving in only two days and night.

The town is one mile east to west and ½ mile south to north with a population of 18,000.

• • • •

KEHI JINSHA. A SHINTŌ temple dedicated to seven Imperial families. It is the most beautiful and largest shrine in the Hokuriku districts, containing many large buildings. The ground is thickly wooded comprising more than 8 acres. A large red *Torii* is 36 feet high, and the stone monument was erected in 1895. Near the *Haiden* is a plum tree known as Tenjin-ume, planted by Sugawara Michizane. Annual festivals are held 29th September when thousands of people congregate to worship.

KEHI-JINSHA.

• • • •

KANAGASAKI JINSHA. THE temple is situated on the top of the hill to the north of Kanagasaki Station, 150 feet above the sea level.

It was the fierce battle stage fought between Nitta and Ashikaga clans. The present building was constructed in 1893 and is dedicated to two Imperial Princes and other royal subjects. A small park called Kamome-ga-saki is to the right of the temple from which affords extensive views.

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VLADIVOSTOCK.

[*See Note at the end of this Route.*]

* * * *

NANAO.

INNS: Washima, Sakanouye, Nosaki.

Nanao is the principal town of Noto province with a population of 15,000. The harbour has a good anchorage with a depth of 13–70 feet. Since it was made a special open port in 1899, the intercourse with Siberia was commenced. The conflagration in 1895 swept away almost half of the town after but it was soon rebuilt. It is the terminus of the Nanao Railway. The chief products are marine produce and silk crepe, Washima lacquer ware, Kutani porcelain which are largely exported through this port. Place worth visiting from Nanao is the mineral spring of Wakura.

* * * *

Lies 40 minutes ride from Nanao.

WAKURA MINERAL SPRING.

THE spring was installed in the 17th century. The water was exhibited in the International Mineral Water Exhibition held in Germany in 1880 when it was recognized to be of third rank in the world. The spring is of Alkali (180° F.) effective for rheumatism, stomach, and intestina diseases. The bath rooms are large and clean. Among the inns, Wakasaki, Koizumi, Tada, Kobashi

BIRD'S-VIEW OF WAKURA.

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are the best. The neighhourhood is full of charming views which will repay an excursion thither.

* * * *

FUSHIKI.

INNS: Inouye, Shiraike, Iyezuka.

Fushiki is situated on the north-eastern shore of Etchiu province. It is one of the special open ports *en route* to Vladivostock, Saghalien and Corea. The population is 8,000. It has extensive trade with Hokkaido Island and all the ports of the Main Island.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers call *en route*. There are also small steamship companies.

Rice is abundantly produced, making it the center of the rice trade at the north-eastern districts.

Excursions from Fushiki should be made to the town of Kanazawa. * * * *

KANAZAWA.

INNS.: Asada, Ayabe, Takabata-ya.

Kanazawa can be reached from Fushiki by the Hokuriku railway in about 1¾ hours, the distance is 30 miles. It also can be reached from Nanao and Tsuruga directions.

It was formerly the castle town of Daimyo Mayeda's family and now the seat of the Government of Ishikawa prefecture, situated on the north-eastern part of Kaga province. The river Saigawa runs through the south-western part of the city while another river called Asano-gawa flows in the north-eastern portion. The town is 2 miles east to west and 3 miles south to north. The chief products are Silk Habutae, Silk Handkerchiefs, Kutani Porcelain, Lacquer wares, etc.

* * * *

Kanazawa possesses many sights among which the following are the most noted:—

THE CASTLE. FORMERLY was one of the most noted castles in the Empire, but it had frequently been des-

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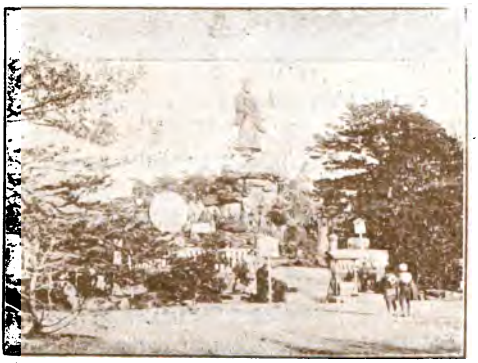
troyed by conflagrations and earthquakes and now only a portion remains. It is now occupied by the Ninth Army Division.

* * * *

KENROKU KŌ-EN. OR Six-fold Park, is one of the three finest parks in Japan. It was first opened by Lord Mayeda Narihiro, and is situated in the middle part of the town. It possesses six advantages, namely, is wide enough, is pleasing in appearance, bestows labour, is of great antiquity, has a running stream and has charming views, hence its name is derived. The garden is spacious and thickly wooded, containing a large pond, peculiar rocks and stones. A stone monument was erected in 1880, in commemoration of soldiers who fell in the battle of Satsuma rebellion, upon which stands a bronze statue of Yamatodake-no-Mikoto, 18 feet in height.

A VIEW IN PARK.



DO.

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HAKUBUTSU KWAN. AN Industrial Museum stands in the eastern part of the park where every discription of manufactured articles, both new and antique, are exhibited.

* * * *

KANAZAWA JINSHA. THE temple stands near the museum erected by Mayeda Narihiro, dedicated to Sugawara Michizane.

* * * *

OYAMA JINSHA. THE ancestors of the Daimyo Mayeda's family are worshipped here. It has a very beautiful garden with a guitar-shaped pond. The ground is thickly wooded, having many flower trees in it which attract many visitors in spring time. (A semi foreign building named Kaneya-kan is a Club and is sometimes used as an hotel.) Panoramic views over the whole city can be obtained.

OYAMA-JINSHA.

* * * *

UTATSU-YAMA THE hill is to the north-east of the town on which the temple of the same name stands. It is dedicated to Sagawara Michizane.

* * * *

SHOKON-SHA. NEAR the Utatsu temple stands the Shintō shrine of Shōkon-sha, erected in 1870, by Lord Mayeda Yoshiyasu, in commemoration of the citizens who fell victims in the past wars.

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The province of Kaga abounds in mineral springs among which the most important are those of Katayamatsu, Yamashiro, Yamanaka and Awazu.

These springs are situated almost in one direction and the water is all Alikali.

* * * *

KATAYAMA TSU.

INNS: Morimoto, Yata-ya, Seki.

THE spring is situated about 26 miles north-east of Kanazawa. The visitors from Kanazawa direction should alight at Iburibashi station, thence 2½ miles by jinrikisha, through Tsuruga direction alight at Daishōji station, and thence 4½ miles by jinrikisha.

The spring was first founded some 240 years. The water is transparent and colorless having the temperature of 165° F. The vicinity is full of charming views.

* * * *

YAMASHIRO.

INNS: Ara-ya, Kura-ya, Taka-ya, etc.

CAN be reached from either Daishoji or Iburibashi stations, 3 miles distant. It has nice bath rooms, the temperature is 66° C. of Alkali nature. The water was awarded a prize at the International Sanitary Exhibition held in Germany in 1880. There are many beautiful temples and charming views good for excursion.

* * * *

YAMANAKA

INNS: Yoshino-ya, Tawara-ya, Mitani-ya.

YAMANAKA is 34 mile from Kanazawa and 31 mile from Fukui. Seven miles both from Iburibashi and Daishōji station. The spring is said to have been discovered by the priest Gyoki. The neighbourhood abounds in fine views and temples.

* * * *

AWAZU.

INNS: Hōshi, Kami-ya, Sakata-ya.

CAN be reached both from Komatsu and Iburibashi station. The distance is 4¾ for the former and 3½

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for the latter. A priest called Taicho Daishi first found out the spring in A.D. 718. Neighbourhood abounds in delightful views and shrines.

* * * *

ASCENT OF HAKU-SAN.

Mt. Haku-san is one of the three highest peaks in the Empire standing on the boundaries of Echizen, Kaga, Hida and Mino. The highest peak is 8681 ft. above the sea level. There are five roads to ascend, but the best way is to go from Kanazawa or Fukui directions to Yumoto; the distance from Kanazawa is 47 miles and from Fukui 43 miles; and then 4 hours walk to the top. It is a good one day's excursion from Yumoto. The mountain affords charming sceneries with big waterfall and grotesque rocks.

A VIEW IN HAKU-SAN.

* * * *

EBISU-MINATO.

Inns: Ito Seiyemon, Nakamura.

A port of Sado Island which lies 32 miles off to the west of Niigata, open to foriegn vessels to take refuge in when anchoring off in Niigata; is dangerous on account of wind which often prevails there. The Island is hilly and picturesque and is famous for its gold and silver mines from time immemorial.

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The excursion from Ebisu-minato should be made to those mines which lie close to the town of Aikawa, 16½ miles far from Ebisu minato.

* * * *

NIIGATA.

HOTELS: RESTAURANT INTERNATIONAL, Italia-ken. INNS: Minato-kwan, Yoshi-kwan, Shinoda and Murocho.

NIIGATA is the seat of the prefectural government of the same name. Its precise location is 139° 3° E. Long. and 37° 55′ N. Lat. It is bounded by the river Shinano, one of the three principal rivers in Japan, on the north and by the sea on the north-west. It is one of the former five open ports opened 1868. Its location is most unfavourable because the harbour is much exposed and no safe anchorage is found, therefore vessels entering port are often obliged to discharge cargo at Ebisu-Minato in the Island of Sado, situated just opposite; but a plan is carried to improve it so as to make it a better port so as to obtain safe anchorage. The population is 60,000. It is an important center of domestic commerce in the Hokuriku-dō districts. It is also the eastern terminus of the Hokuyetsu railway which runs to Naoyetsu where it connects at Takasaki as far as Tokyo by the Government line. Steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Oiye's are plying between many ports of the Main Island and small steamers also run here. The chief produce is rice, petroleum oil, lacquer ware called *Mogusa-nuri*, and hemp-cloth known as *Echigo-chijimi*.

* * * *

The principal sights in Niigata are as follows:—

HAKU-SAN PARK. A PRETTILY laidout garden founded by the ex-Governor M. Kusumoto in 1873. The ground covers 3 acres, and is a good resort.

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The temple of same name stands in the park ground. It is dedicated to Kikusato-hime-no-Mikoto. The annual festivals are held twice, in spring and autumn, of which the latter is the most interesting.

LOTUS POND IN THE PARK.

* * * *

SHOKON SHA. Is a Shintō temple erected in commemoration of those who fell victims in the downfall of the Satsuma Rebellion. The annual festivals are held 18th and 19th of May. On the opposite side of the park a museum stands where there are many exhibits of manufactured articles. The building was constructed in 1901.

* * * *

HAKODATE.

INNS: Chigaisan, Kito, Kakujo, Kakucho. FOREIGN RESTAURANTS: Goryo-ken, Goto-ken.

The most northern treaty port of the Empire, situated on the southern shore of the Hokkaido Island on a bay of the same name. It is surrounded by hill behind and by the excellent harbour in front. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers ply daily between this port and Aomori, the northern terminus of the Japan Railway, thence to Mororan where connection is made to the Tanko Railway which runs to Otaru.

The chief sights in Hakodate are the park, Yachigashira, Goryokaku, Yunokawa hot spring, Mt. Komaga-dake, Junsai-numa (a pond), etc. (See Route 18 Hokkaido Island).

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OTARU.

INNS: Etchiu-ya, Kito. FOREIGN RESTAURANT: Seiyo-kwan.

OTARU stands next to Hakodate from the commercial point of view. It is situated on the north-eastern shore of Shiribeshi province. The herring fishery is the most important business. The park and Suitengu-yama are good places for walk. (See Route 18 Hokkaido Island).

OIVE'S BRANCH (RIGHT SIDE).

* * * *

KORSAKOFF.

[*See Note below*].

NOTE.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel, Pacific Hotel, European Hotel.

JAPANESE INNS: Kondô, Kido.

JAPANESE CLUB.

Vladivostock is 493 miles distant from Tsuruga and can be reached in nearly 40 hours. It is the most important naval and commercial port on the Siberian coast. Its precise location is 43° 6′ 51″ N. Lat. and 131° 54′ 2″ E. Long. The

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town is surrounded by mountains on three sides and faces to the sea on the south. The harbour is deep but frozen over from December to March. It is the starting point of the Ussuri Railway which connects with the Eastern Chinese and the Great Siberian Railway and is the intermediate point of the Eastern Steamship service of the Chinese Railway Company and the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

* * * *

KORSAKOFF.

A mere fishing village on the southern part of the Saghalien Island nearly 20 miles from the Cape of Soya, Kitami province. Its precise location is 46½° N. Lat. and 140° E. Long. It is a good fishery district where many Japanese fishermen go there in spring and autumn.

STREET SCENE.

Many steamers call at this port for the benefit of fishermen and government officers.

* * * *

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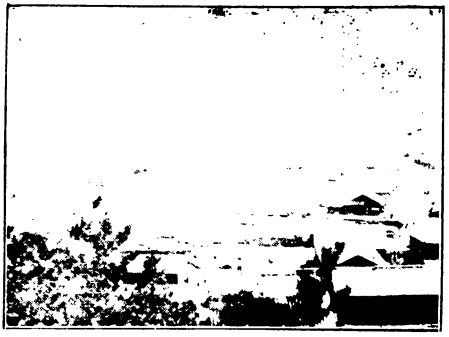
GENSAN (COREA).

The most important port on the eastern coast of Corea. The native town stretches 2⅓ miles along the shore, the Japanese settlement lies on the north of the town. The population of Japanese is about 1600. Gold dust, beans, cowhides, are the principal exports to Japan while the imports consist of shirtings, cotton, petroleum, etc.



PORT OF GENSAN.

* * * *

FUSAN (COREA).

FUSAN is 120 miles distant from Shimonoseki and 20 miles from Tsushima Island. The distance between Gensan and Fusan is 306 miles. The town is situated near the south-eastern tip of the Corean peninsula, it is precisely located in 35° 5′ 35″ N. Lat. and 129° 1′ 2″ E. Long. It has a pretty harbour lying under the shelter of a large Island of Zetsuei-To, commonly known as the "Deer Island" by the early navigators. The Japanese settlement covers an

PORT OF FUSAN.

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area of about 83 acres. The intercourse with Japan was carried from early time. The principal exports are bullion, rice, beans, cow hides, marine produce, etc., and imports, cotton cloth and cotton yarn, shirtings, petroleum, salt, etc.

SEAT OF THE SEOUL–FUSAN RAILWAY STATION.

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SECTION IX.

THE INLAND SEA ROUTES AND OTHER ROUTES COVERING THE WESTERN HALF OF THE EMPIRE.

ROUTE 20.

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S LINE.

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ROUTE 20.

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S LINE.

THE INLAND SEA ROUTES.

THE world renowned "Inland Sea of Japan" generally called "Seto-Uchi" by Japanese, is the name given to the expanse of water lying between the Main Island (Honshiu) on the north and the two big islands of Shikoku and Kiushiu on the south. It connects with the open sea by the Strait of Akashi and Naruto passage on the east; by the Bungo channel between Shikoku and Kiushiu on the south-west; and by the Strait of Shimonoseki at the western end. Its length from the western point of entry (Shimonoseki) to the eastern point of exit (Akashi), is 240 miles, and its width varies from 8 to 40 miles; but so thickly are some parts studded with islets that vessels, threading their way through the channel which is difficult for navigation pass within a stone's throw of the shore.

TOMO AND SENSUI-TO ISLAND.
(*One of the most charming districts in the Inland Sea.*)

The endless variety of shape of the smoothness of the water, the picturesque scenery of the coast, hundreds of pine-clad islands of fantastic shapes affords such an unfailing

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CHEN KAISHA.

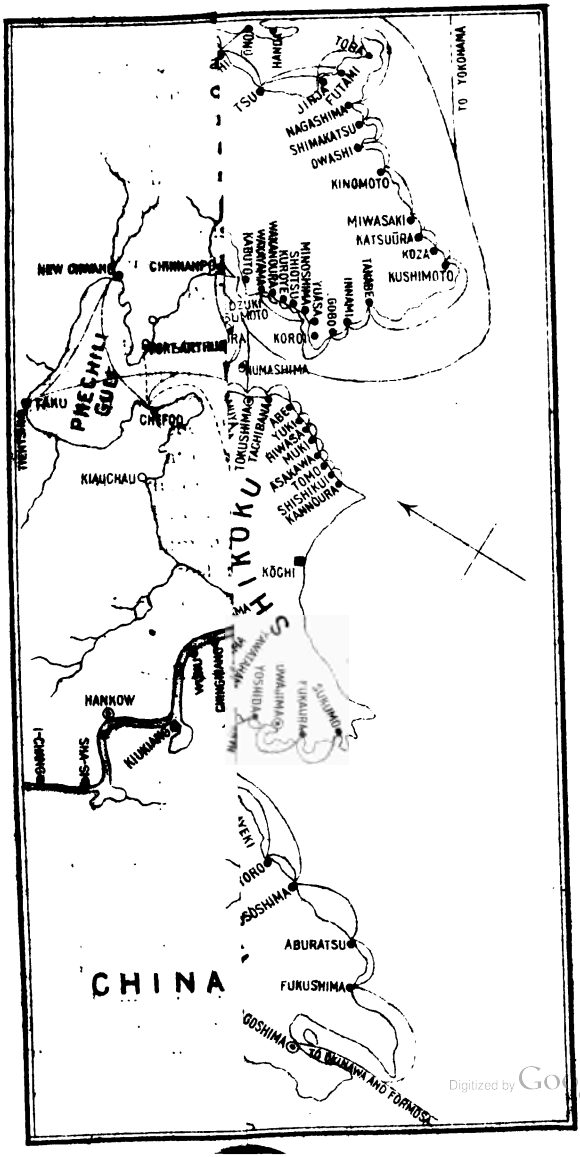

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CHART SHOWING THE STEAMER

source of pleasure and admiration through its entire length that no word-depicting could do even scanty justice to them. Even the huge steamships seem to float enchanted, and all the sea and sky and shores appear to be a day-dream. Silently the ship threads the narrowest of channels, towns, villages, castles, temples, peaks, mountains succeed one another for a whole day. The route is so charming that it has been called the "Marine Park of Japan." This enchanting view of the Inland Sea is better appreciated from the shipboard than by the land.

The first class steamers of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha are engaged in the service between the ports of the Inland Sea and the tourists who want to enjoy this ideal and poetic region are recommended to take their ships.

The undermentioned lines call at every port of the Inland Sea though some of them call at ports outside of the limit of the Inland Sea.

Osaka—Shimonoseki (Bakan) Line.
Osaka—Hososhima Line.
Osaka—Uwajima Line.

* * * *

OSAKA—SHIMONOSEKI LINE.

Ports of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.* M.	*Remarks.*
KOBE	16	
Takamatsu	79	
Tadotsu	99	
Tomotsu	119	
Onomichi	130	
Itosaki	136	
Tadanoumi	143	
Takehara	147½	
Nagahama	164½	
Ondo	168½	
Kure	172	

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Ports of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.*	*Remarks.*
Ujina	181	
Miyajima	190	
Iwakuni...	199	
Kuga	214	
Yanai	221½	
Murotsu	231	
Mitajiri	261½	
Moji...	299	
Shimonoseki	299	

* * * *

HEAD OFFICE.

Osaka is the seat of the head office and the starting point of all the steamers of the company (See Route 3– The City of Osaka).

* * * *

BRANCH OFFICE.

Kobe can be reached in one hour from Osaka. It is the central depot of communication both by land and water. The branch office of the company is at Kaigan-dori (water front). (See Route 1—The City of Kobe).

Leaving Kobe the ship proceeds close to the land for Akashi Strait, with Awaji island on the left hand, and after passing the Strait the ship enters the Inland Sea.

* * * *

TAKAMATSU.

Inns: Takamatsu Hotel, Tanaka, Tsunoda.

Takamatsu is the seat of the government of Kagawa Prefecture. It was formerly the castle town of the Great Daimyō Matsudaira. New harbour was recently constructed here and steamers may easily anchor along the pier.

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TAKAMATSU. THE castle, also called Tamamo-no-Jō, stands on the shore and is visible from the sea. It was erected in 1587 and has been the stronghold of the Daimyōs. The view over the bay from the castle is charming.

THE CASTLE.

* * * * *

RITSURIN PARK. ON the base of a hill in the southern suburb of the town, nearly 1½ miles from the castle, stands an eminent park known as Ritsurin-kōyen. It is well laid-out, thickly wooded, and kept in pure Japanese style comprising nearly 40 acres. The park formerly belonged to the Daimyo. A little building called Kikugetsu-tei stands by a pond and the most delightful views in the park may be commanded. It is said to have been the Daimyo's dwelling, and is now used as a Public Hall, and refreshments can be obtained there.

* * * * *

YASHIMA. OR Roof Island so called from its shape, is in reality not an island but a promontory. It lies 2 miles north-east of the town, renowned in the Japanese history because of a serious battle fought between the Minamoto and Taira clans and is also famed for its scenery. Shishi-no-Reigan or Lion Rock is near by where the priest Kūkai is said to have called back the setting sun as he was building a temple called Yashima-dera.

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Takamatsu is the starting point of the Sanuki Railway which brings passengers to the Great Temple of Kotohira. The trains of the Sanuki Railway run as follows:—

Names of Stations.	*Distance from Takamatsu.*	*Remarks.*
TAKAMATSU	M.	
Kinashi	3¼	
Hashioka	5¼	
Kokubu	6¾	
Kamogawa	9¾	
Sakaide	12½	
Utazu	14½	
Marugame	16¾	
Tadotsu	19½	Alight for Byobu-ga-Ura.
Konzōji	22½	
Zentsūji	24¼	Visit the temple of Zentsūji.
KOTOHIRA	27¼	Alight for the temple of Kotohira.

TADOTSU.

INNS: Hanabishi, Takami-ya, Kame-ya.

Tadotsu is the chief sea port in the Island of Shikoku, 120 miles distant from Osaka and 96 miles from Kobe. It is an important commercial town, dealing extensively in sugar, rice and fertilizers. All the steamers plying between Chiugoku and Kiushiu on the west, and Osaka and Kobe on the east, call here and land thousands of pilgrims who visit the Great Shintō shrine of Kotohira.

* * * *

BYOBU URA. THREE miles west of Tadotsu, is regarded famous as being the birth place of the celebrated Buddhist priest Kōbō Daishi.

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ZENTSŪ-JI.

A Buddhist temple of the same name stands about half a mile from the station lying nearly 5 miles south of Tadotsu. The temple was erected by Kōbō Daishi and it contains many sculptures. The five-storied pagoda is still preserved.

* * * *

KOTOHIRA.

INNS: Sakura-ya, Matsuno-ya, Tora-ya.

The temple of Kotohira is 7 miles south of Tadotsu and can be reached by the Sanuki Railway. There are many good Japanese inns where many thousands of pilgrims frequent every year. The temple stands in the slope of Mt. Zōzu in the western part of the town. The date of its founding is unknown but it is believed to have been erected by Kōbō Daishi in the 9th century. It is dedicated to Ōmonomushi-no Mikoto and two other deities. The former building was highly colored and elaborately decorated with gold and silver, however the present building was erected in 1878 and the painting has entirely disappeared. From the foot of the mountain to the *Honsha* or Main Hall is about half a mile, the ascent being made by winding stone steps numbering 572 and the path is lined with granite lanterns contributed by devotees. It contains many valuable and treasured relics. There is a good view commanding the Inland Sea, the island of Shodo and Mt. Iino on the north-east, and Mt. Zōzu to the north.

KOTOHIRA TEMPLE.

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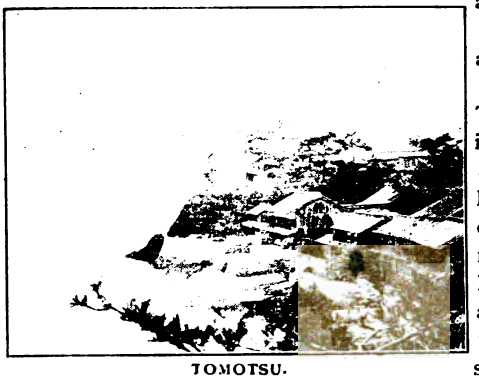
TOMOTSU,

INNS: Marutsune, Hirokan.

Tomotsu, one of the important ports in the province of Bingo, lies 7 miles south of Fukuyama. Many pretty islands are dotted in the neighbourhood, among which Mitsu-shima, Tsugaru-shima in front and Sensui-shima Benten-shima on the east afford most delightful scenes, and it is convenient to have sea bathing there.



TOMOTSU.

* * * *

FUKUZEN-JI.

On the east coast of Tomotsu stands a Buddhist temple of Fukuzen-ji. It was founded by priest Kūya Shonin in the Ōwa era (10th century). Senju Kwannon or Thousand-handed Kwannon which is said to have been procured from the sea are enshrined here. Extensive views over Sensui-jima and Benten-jima can be obtained.

* * * *

ONOMICHI.

INNS: Hamakichi, Kakusui-Kwan.

Onomichi is a bustling port on the south-east coast of Bingo province. It has extensive steamship communications. Among the chief sights the temples of Senko-ji and Saiko-ji are worth visiting.

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ITOSAKI.

INNS: Goun-rō, Fūgetsu-rō.

Itosaki is a business port next to Onomichi. The castle erected by Kobayakawa Takakage in the Tensho era (16th century) is famous.

* * * *

DAIZEN-JI.

THE Buddhist temple of Daizen-ji on the base of Mt. Ōbata is in ½ mile west of Itosaki station.

* * * *

NISHINO PLUM GARDEN.

1¼ mile north-west of Itosaki station there is a noted plum garden of Nishino in the village of the same name. An extensive area is planted thickly with plum trees and in its season, the fragrance of the plum blossoms attract many visitors.

* * * *

ONDO.

INNS: Morisawa, Tsuji.

So called Ondo no-Seto or the Strait of Ondo is an extremely narrow passage of water some 300 feet in width. The coasting steamers pass through this narrow way. In the middle of the Strait stands a stone monument of Taira-no Kiyomori who had it cut and proceeded thither.

* * * *

KURE.

INNS: Hōrai-sha, Kikkawa.

Kure is the seat of the Naval Station. It has a good harbour situated at the base of cultivated hills and a branch line of the Sanyo Railway to that port is in course of construction. None but those having permission from the authorities are allowed to inspect the place.

Etajima, the seat of the Imperial Naval college, lies about 4 miles from Kure.

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UJINA.

INNS: Naganuma, Kabekan.

A port 3½ miles distant from Hiroshima connected by a branch line of the Sanyo Railway from Hiroshima.

PORT OF UJINA.

HIROSHIMA.

INNS: Mizoguchi, Naganuma.

Hiroshima is the capital of the prefecture of the same name. It is a brisk and busy place, the most important town in the west of Kobe. Oysters are plentiful in this district and are shipped to every part of the empire. The chief sights of Hiroshima are the landscape garden of the Asano family called Sen-tei, the public park, the temple of Kibitsu-jinsha etc. (see Route 15—the Sanyo Railway Line).

MIYAJIMA.

INNS: Kamefuku, Yamamoto-ya.

Also called Itsukushima is one of the "Three Chief Sights" in Japan. The Island rises to a height of 1,800 feet. A large *Torii* stands in the sea and visitors can reach its foot in low tide.

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The temple was founded in the 6th century and reconstructed by Taira-no Kiyomori in the 12th century. Many lovely valleys, thickly wooded hills, charming shore suitable for bathing and decorated by a curved line of thousand stone lanterns etc, make the island a good summer retreat. (See Route 15—The Sanyo Railway Line.)

* * * *

IWAKUNI.

INNS: Yonezawa, Inouye.

It was formerly the castle town of Daimyō Kikkawa. It is noted for its great bridge known as Kintai-Bashi, across the Nishiki-gawa, built of 5 arches, each 150 yards in length.

* * * *

MOJI.

INNS: Moji Hotel, Matsunobu.

Moji is the most important commercial port on the northern shore of Kiushiu. Since the construction of the Kiushiu Railway terminating here, it became a busier and more bustling place than ever. The park of Kiyotaki at the base of a hill and the temple of Hayato are the chief sights. (see Route 19—S. Oiye's Steamship Line).

PORT OF MOJI AND SHIMONOSEKI IN BLUE DISTANCE.

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SHIMONOSEKI.

INNS: Shunpan-rō, Daikichi, Kawau.

Shimonoseki, often called Bakan, is the most important commercial town and considerable shipping centre. Kame-yama-jinsha, Akamaga-Kyu, Dan-no-Ura are the places worth visiting. (See Route 15—The Sanyo Railway Line.)

* * * *

OSAKA—HOSOSHIMA LINE.

Ports of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.*	*Remarks.*
	M.	
KOBE	16	
Takamatsu	79	See Osaka–Shimonoseki Line.
Tadotsu	99	" "
Imabaru	139	
Mitsugahama	167	
Nagahama	186	
Hiji	236	
Beppu	241	
Ōita	245	
Saganoseki	260½	
Usuki	274½	
Saeki	297½	
Totoro	340½	
HOSOSHIMA	350½	

* * * *

OSAKA—UWAJIMA LINE.

Ports of call.	*Distance from Osaka.*	*Remarks.*
	M.	
KOBE	16	
Takamatsu	79	See Osaka—Shimonoseki Line.
Tadotsu	99	"
Imabaru	139	"
Mitsugahama	167	
Nagahama	186	
Hiji	236	
Beppu	241	

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OSAKA—UWAJIMA LINE—Continued.

Ports of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.*	*Remarks.*
	M.	
Ōita	245	
Saganoseki	260½	
Yawatahama	292½	
Yoshida	313	
UWAJIMA	318	

* * * *

IMABARU.

INNS; Asahiya, Junsei-sha, Nobuchu.

Imabaru is a commercial sea-port. It is an old castle town and the castle was erected by Tōdō Takatora in 1602. Some years ago it destroyed and now a public garden occupies the place. Sea-bathing at Tempozan is situated at the eastern suberb. *Tsunabiki Tenmangu* is 3½ miles from the town. An image of Sugawara Michizane, which is said to be his handiwork, is enshrined there.

Kokubu-ji is a Buddhist temple of Shingon sect, dedicated to Yakushinyorai, made by Gyōki, a priest of the sect.

* * * *

MITSUGAHAMA.

INNS: Kubota, Ishizaki.

A principal commercial town having constant communication with many ports of the Inland Sea. A short line of railway called "Iyo" connects this place with Mitsugahama. Visitors to the mineral spring of Dōgo and the city of Matsuyama should take this train.

MITSUGAHAMA.

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INNS: Funaya, Chakin, Tsudaya.

DŌGO. THE mineral spring of Dōgo is nearly 4¾ miles from Mitsugahama. Visitors should change train for Dōgo at Komachi jnnction. It is one of the most favorite resorts in Shikoku with excellent inns and pretty parks. There are three baths each of a different kind.

The Public garden stands on the hill in the southern suburb of the town from which the most delightful scenes can be obtained. The temples of Isanawa-jinsha and Ishite-dera are worth a visit

* * * *

MATSUYAMA.

INN: Kido-ya.

1¼ miles east of Dōgo is Matsuyama, the capital of the province of Iyo. It was the castle town ofHisamatsu family.

THE CASTLE. THE castle is a three-storied structure, standing on the top of a hill, and commands a bird's eye view of the surrounding country.

It was build by Kato Yoshiaki in 1603. Now it is occupied by the garrison and permission to visit the place is obtaind by an application to the Prefectural Office.

* * * *

BEPPU.

INNS: Hina-ya, Kome-ya, Kōyo-kwan.

Is a sea-port town of Bungo province. It is famous on account of its hot spring. The whole ground is volcanic. The most notedones of these springs are referred to as the Eastern and Western (Higashi-no-Yu and Nishi-no-Yu)

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with the temperature of 100° — 132° F. The spring is of alkali nature and is suitable as a bath for chronic diseases.

PORT OF BEPPU

* * * *

OITA.

INNS: Midzuno, Nagamatsu, Naits.

Oita is the seat of the local government of Ōita-Ken and is the large and busy town in Bungo province. The chief produce here is raw silk. The port is 2 miles off from the town.

The temple of Manju-ji was forunded by the Lord Ōtomo Sadachika in 1306.

* * * *

SAGA-NO-SEKI.

INN: Shinmasu-ya,

Is at the eastern extreme of Bungo province and facing to the cape of Sada, Iyo province. Hayasuihime-jinsha and Shimetsuhiko-jinsha are the old temples. Shiro-ga-hama and Kuro-ga-Hama are good sea-side resorts about two miles off the town.

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HOSOSHIMA.

INNS: Hidaka, Settsu-ya, Kawachi-ya.

Hososhima is the finest port in the province of Hiuga. Tradition has that the first Emperor Jimmu landed at the place in his Expedition to Kiushiu and there left his weapon.

* * * *

UWAJIMA.

INNS: Imura, Takemura, Hatake-ya.

The second important town of Iyo province is the feudal town of Date's family. A famous lacquer ware known as Uwajima-Nuri is produced here. The castle called Tsurushima-jo stands on the densely wooded hill in the middle of the town. Visitors are admitted to it on Sundays only.

UWAJIMA.

Uwatsuhiko-jinsha and Warei-jinsha are worth visiting.

* * * *

OSAKA—OKAYAMA LINE.

Port of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.*	*Remarks.*
	M.	
HYOGO	16	
Gunge...	39	
Tsushi...	44	
Minato...	49	

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OSAKA—OKAYAMA LINE—Continued.

Ports of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.*	*Remarks.*
Muya	61	
Hiketa	76½	
Shiratori (Sanbonmatsu)	81½	
Tsuda	86½	
Shido	97	
Takamatsu	108	
Tonosho	118	
Inushima	129	
OKAYAMA	131	

N. B.—In winter the steamer does not call at Gunge, Tsushi or Minato, they touch Shitsuki, Yura, Numashima *en route.*

* * * *

HYOGO.

INNS: Tokiwa, Komasho.

Hyogo is a large and old town separated from Kobe by the Minato-gawa. Since Taira-no-Kiyomori removed the capital to Fukuwara from Kyoto in the 12th century it arose into prominence.

* * * *

THE ISLAND OF AWAJI.

Awaji is a picturesque island with moderate climate and good roads lying between Shikoku and Main Island. The Island is mentioned in the earliest Japanese legends as the first result of the marriage of Izanagi-no-Mikoto and Izanami-no-Mikoto, the founder of the Empire.

AWAJI AND INLAND SEA

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It has many fine ports and the steamers of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha ply here and there *en route*. Kariya, Sumoto, Yura and Fukura are the chief ports of the island, and visitors may explore them within 3 or 4 days.

* * *

GUNGE.

INNS: Shibaki-tei, Iwama-ya.

Gunge is a small village on the western shore of Awaji. Visitors land here to proceed to the temples of Izanagi-jinsha and the tomb of Prince Hayanaga. The former is 1¾ miles east of Gunge and is believed to be the habitat of Izanagi who spent his time there. The latter is ⅓ mile south-east of the temple on a hill, thickly wooded.

* * *

MINATO.

INNS: Kurumata, Nikiya.

Minato is a town on the south-east of Awaji. Many celebrated places can be seen in the neighbourhood. Onokoro-jima is a small hill 1⅓ miles to the east of the town. There is a temple here dedicated to Izanagi-no-Mikoto and Izanami-no-Mikoto. The temples of Ubunomiya, Kasu Hachiman, Kanō-ji, the tomb of Emperor Jimmu can be visited.

* * *

MUYA.

INNS: Hamano, Hariya.

Muya is a port on the north-eastern shore of Awa province in the island of Shikoku. It is the connecting point of steamers to Tokushima, Tosa in the south and Sanuki in the western direction. Konaruto, often called Muya-no-Seto, is a fine whirlpool.

* * *

SHODO-SHIMA.

Shōdo-shima is a pine-clad island with rocky and wended shores in the Inland Sea. Steamers ply daily between the island and Osaka, Shikoku, Okayama. One day's excursion should be made to Kankakei, waterfall at Nishino, Cave of Benten at Goto, etc.

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TONOSHO.

INNS: Sakai, Akamatsu.

The best port in the island of Shodo-shima, lying at the western shore.

Kankakei is nearly 10 miles north-east, can be reached by jinrikisha, the views here in every season are delightful, especially so in autumn.

* * *

OKAYAMA.

INNS: Miyoshino, Jiyusha.

Okayama is the capital of the prefecture of the same name. It is the most important commercial town in the Sanyo districts. Sanban is the port 5½ miles ashore.

KŌRAKU-YEN. ONE of the "Three Noted Gardens in Japan." The ground extends nearly 23 acres, tastefully laid out in Japanese style. The garden was founded by Ikeda Tsunamasa, One of the Daimyos.

* * *

THE CASTLE. Is a very large one five-storey high. Its walls are protected by a black board whence it is called "Raven Castle"

* * *

FUKURA.

INNS: Yabuman, Seiharō.

The port of Fukura is at the south-eastern shore of Awaji island. Launches always ply between the neighbouring ports. The famous whirlpool of Naruto is 2 miles off.

NARUTO WHIRLPOOL. THE whirlpool of Naruto is at the channel of the same name which is between the cape of Naruto west of Fukura and north-eastern extreme of the province of Awa. The distance of the channel is only a mile. The best way to visit the whirlpool is to take small

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boat which is obtained at **Fukura.** The splashing of the water against the large sunken rocks, the thunder-like sound of whirling of the water are sights worth seeing.

* * *

OSAKA—YURA LINE.

Ports of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.* M.	*Remarks.*
HYOGO	16	
Kariya	30	
Shidzuki	37	
Sumoto	42	
YURA	46	

* * *

OSAKA—TOKUSHIMA LINE.

Ports of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.* M.	*Remarks.*
HYOGO	16	
TOKUSHIMA	69	

* * *

TOKUSHIMA—KANNOURA LINE.

Ports of call.	*Distance from Tokushima.* M.	*Remarks.*
Tachibana	19	
Tsubakidomari ...	24	
Abe...	32	
Yuki	38	
Hiwasa	42	
Muki	51	
Asakawa	54	
Tomoura	59	
Shishikui	64	
KANNOURA ...	66	

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KARIYA.

INNS: Matsuda, Takeda.

Kariya is a port on the eastern shore of the Awaji Island. It is a most picturesque cove thickly wooded with pine trees in the strand.

* * * *

SHIDZUKI.

INNS: Awaji-ya, Hirano-ya,

Shidzuki is 9 miles south of Kariya, the mountain ranges of Settsu and Idzumi provinces can be seen in the blue distance across the gulf and affords charming views.

* * * *

SUMOTO.

INNS: Fukutō, Ibuki, Hamaoka.

Sumoto lies 7¼ miles of Kariya, is the second important port in the Island of Awaji with big trade. The temple of Hachiman is dedicated to the Emperor Ōjin. Kōkoku-ji is a Buddhist temple dedicated to Shaka Nyorai.

* * * *

YURA.

INNS: Shokaku-kwan, Tanaka-ya.

Yura is a fine port lying 5½ miles south of Sumoto where a garrison is stationed in connection with the fort.

* * * *

TOKUSHIMA.

INNS: Hirakame, Yanagi-ya, Ginho-ro.

Tokushima is a fine important town situated at north-eastern coast of the province of Awa, being the seat of the prefectural government of Tokushima. Shiro-yama is the ruins of the castle from which extensive views can be afforded.

Zuigan-ji is a Buddhist temple at south-west of Shiro-yama, dedicated to Yakushi Nyorai. Charming views over the sea can be obtained.

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OSAKA—SAKAI LINE.

Ports of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.*	*Remarks*
	M.	
KOBE	16	
Tadotsu	98	See Osaka—Shimonoseki Line
Shimonoseki... ...	256	"
Senzaki	324	
Hagi	334	
Yesaki	356	
Hamada	381	
Yunotsu	402	
Sagi...	431	
SAKAI	472	

OSAKA—YASUKI LINE.

Ports of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.*	*Remarks*
	M.	
KOBE	16	
Tadotsu	98	
Shimonoseki... ...	256	
Hagi	329	
Susa...	346	
Hamada	376	
Yunotsu	397	
Sakai	467	
Yonago	483	
YASUKI	486	

OSAKA—MAIDZURU LINE.

Ports of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.*	*Remarks.*
	M.	
KOBE	16	
Tadotsu	99	
Shimonoseki	261	
Hagi	334	
Hamada	381	
Sakai	472	
Karo	520	
Hamasaka	533	
Tsuiyama	555	
MAIDZURU... ...	597	

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HAGI.

INNS: Ariyoshi, Fujiwara ya.

Hagi was the residence of the Daimyo of Choshiu Mōri family. The port facing to the Sea of Japan is surrounded by mountains on three sides. The castle stands on the hill, northern end of the town. A temple called Tōkō-ji was erectedby Mōri's ancestor. It was the birth place of Chikamatsu Monzayemon, a well known dramatist in Japan.

* * *

HAMADA.

INNS: Kinsui-Kwan, Totsukawa

The most important port in Iwami province.

* * *

ONSENTSU.

A famous mineral spring worth visiting.

* * *

SAGI.

INNS: Idzumi-ya, Sanuki-ya.

The visitors to Idzumo-no-Ōyashiro, the Great Temple of Idzumo, should alight here and proceed the distance of 4½ miles. The temple is on the foot of Mt. Yakumo. It is one of the most celebrated Shinto shrines in the Empire.

ŌYASHIRO.

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SAKAI.

INNS: Kagawa, Karatsu-ya.

Sakai is on the northern end of the projecting island of Hōki province. Mihogaseki is a lovely retreat with a temple lying 3½ miles east of Sakai.

* * *

YONAGO.

INNS: Yonago-kwan, Iwasa-kwan.

Yonago is the most flourishing town in the province of Hōki. There are many temples in the town and neighbourhood.

* * *

MATSUYE.

INNS: Minami-kwan, Ōhashi-kwan.

Matsuye was the Castle town of Daimyo Matsudaira family situated on the east shore of the lake Shinji. The lake and the castle are worth visiting.

* * *

KARO.

INNS (Tottori): Kozeni-ya, Komezen.

Karo is 2½ miles from the city of Tottori.

Tottori was the castle town of Ikeda's family in the feudal times and the most important town of the Inaba province.

The castle was erected by Ikeda Mitsumasa and some of it still remain. There are also a park called Shiuraku-yen and the temple of Nagata-jinsha.

* * *

TSUIYAMA.

INNS, at Kinosaki: Miki-ya, Yukiri-ya.

Two miles north from Tsuiyama is a noted mineral spring of Kinosaki.

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MIYADZU.

INN: Furukane-ya,

Miyadzu is a fine port in the province of Tango. It is the seat of the new Naval Station.

Ama-no-Hashidate, one of the Three Finest Views in Japan, can be reached in one hour by Jinrikisha.

See Route 19—S. Oiye's Steam Ship Line.

* * * *

OSAKA—WAKATSU LINE.

Ports of call.	*Distance form Osaka.* M.	*Remarks*
KOBE	16	
Tadotsu	98	Sea Osaka—Shimonoseki Line.
Imabaru	138	,,
Mitsugahama ...	161	,,
Shimonoseki... ...	260	,,
Hakata	314	
Imari	360	
Sasebo	420	
Nagasaki	440	
Misumi	493	
WAKATSU	504	

OSAKA—KAGOSHIMA LINE (western route)

Ports of call.	*Distance from Osaka.* M.	*Remarks.*
KOBE	16	
Tadotsu...	98	
Imabaru...	138	
Mitsugahama ...	164	
Shimonoseki... ...	260	
Hakata	314	
Nagasaki	440	
Misumi	493	
KAGOSHIMA ...	637	

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OSAKA—KAGOSHIMA LINE (eastern route)

Ports of call.	*Distance from Osaka.* M.	*Remarks.*
KOBE	16	
Hososhima	353	
Aburatsu	410	
KAGOSHIMA	511	

OSAKA—OKINAWA LINE.

Ports of call.	*Distance from Osaka.* M.	*Remarks.*
KOBE	16	
Kagoshima	418	
Oshima	722	
OIKNAWA	798	

* * * *

HAKATA.

Inns: Matsushima-ya, Sakaye-ya, Kyojun-kwan.

Hakata is one of the big commercial towns in the western part of the Kiushiu Island. The temples of Kashii, Hakozaki Hachiman, Dazaifu Tenmangu are worth visiting.

* * * *

IMARI

Inns: Imafuku-ya, Wakabayashi.

The port of Imari is on the point of the gulf of the same name. Renowned procelain called Imari-yaki are produced here in large quantites.

The mineral spring of Takeo is 14½ miles distant.

* * * *

SASEBO.

A Naval Port on the south-western part of Hizen province.

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NAGASAKI.

Hotels: Japan Hotel, Belle Vue Hotel.
Inns: Umeno-ya, Midori-ya.

Nagasaki is one of the former five open ports. Suwa temple and park, and the Takashima colliery are worth visiting. See Route 17—The City of Nagasaki.

* * * *

MISUMI.

Inns: Masuda-ya, Urashima-ya

Misumi is at the western end of the peninsula of Higo province facing to the island of Amakusa. It is one of the special open ports and great amount of rice are exported from here.

* * * *

WAKATSU.

Inns: Matsu-ya, Sakatoku-ya.

Wakatsu, situated along the river Chikugo, is the best port in the province of Chikugo.

Kazanami-jinsha is a Shinto shrine where Empress Jingo is said to have taken refuge in her triumphal return from her Expedition to Corea.

* * * *

KAGOSHIMA.

Inns: Ikehata, Okabe, Yamashita.

Kagoshima is the most important town in the southern part of Kiushiu Island. It is situated in the Gulf of the same name and an island called Sakura-jima lies on the opposite side.

Shiroyama is the castle in which Saigo Takamori lived in the Satsuma rebellion. The tombs of Saigo Takamori and his subjects can be seen in a temple called Jōkōmyo-ji.

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OSHIMA.

INN: Ikebata.

Oshima is an island some 200 miles south of Kagoshima belonging to Satsuma province. The most important port is called Nase.

A projecting cape to the south called Rvugo-saki is a steep rock dashed by waves upon which rock palm trees are grown which gives a peculiar sight.

* * * *

OKINAWA.

INN: Ikehata.

Okinawa is the name given to the biggest island of Luchu groupes. The harbour is called Nawa having fine port and extensive trade.

Shuri castle 2½ miles east, was the seat of residence of the governor of the Islands and now the branch of the Sixth Army Division.

A VIEW IN LUCHU.

* * * *

OSAKA—ATSUTA LINE.

Ports of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.* M.	*Remarks.*
HYOGO	16	
Wakayama	47	
Gobo	81	
Tanabe	94	

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OSAKA ATSUTA LINE—Continued.

Ports of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.*	*Remarks.*
	M.	
Kushimoto	104	
Koza	108	
Katsu-ura	112	
Miwasaki	118	
Kinomoto	134	
Kuki	147	
Owashi	155	
Hikemoto	159	
Shimakatsu	167	
Nagashima	173	
Toba	218	
Tsu	240	
Yokkaichi	257	
Atsuta....	272	

OSAKA—MIWASAKI LINE.

Ports of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.*	*Remarks.*
	M.	
HYOGO	16	
Wakayama	47	
Yuasa....	62	
Gobō	81	
Inami	87	
Tanabe	94	
Kushimoto	104	
Koza	108	
Katsu ura	112	
Miwasaki	118	

OSAKA—MINOSHIMA LINE.

Ports of Call.	*Distance from Osaka.*	*Remarks.*
	M.	
KATA	32	
Wakayama	38	
Waka-no-Ura	41½	
Kuroye	44	
Hikata	„	
Shiotsu	45½	
Mnioshima	61½	

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ATSUTA—TOBA LINE.

Ports of Call.	*Distance from Atsuta.*	*Remarks.*
	M.	
ŌNO	9½	
Yokkaichi	18½	
Tsu	37	
Kamiyashiro (Jinja)...	53	
Futami	55	
TOBA	59½	

* * * *

WAKAYAMA.

INNS: Fuji-ya, Makino.

Formerly the castle town of the Prince of Kishiu, and now the capital of the prefecture of Wakayama.

The Castle stands on the eastern end of the town, three-storey high; crowns a densely wooded hill surrounded by a moat.

The Park is well laid out and extensive. Panoramic views over the town as well as the surroundings can be afforded.

See Route 8—The Nankai Railway Line.

* * * *

WAKA-NO-URA.

INNS: Ashibe-ya, Komei-shiten.

Waka-no-Ura is a sandy penninsula grown with pine trees Temples of Imose-yama, Tamatsu-shima, Tosho-gu and Kimii-dera are worth visiting.

See Route 8—The Nankai Railway Line.

* * * *

YUASA.

Inns: Hirokyu, Aburakyu.

A provincial town in Kiushiu noted for its manufacture

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A VIEW IN YUASA.

of Soy (a kind of bean sauce). Three small islands with peculier rocks add to the beauty of the scenes.

* * * *

GOBŌ.

Inns: Kishiriki, Nakakichi.

Gobō is situated at the mouth of the river Hidaka gawa.

The temple of Dojō-ji stands 2 miles north-east. It belongs to Tendai sect founded nearly 1200 years ago. The temple is famous on account of the legend relating to the amorous relations of Anchin and Kiyohime, a monk and a maiden; well known subject in Japanese drama.

* * * *

TANABE.

Inns: Kinjō-kwan, Kosho-kwan.

Formerly the castle town of Ando's family. The river fo

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the same name runs through the town.

The mineral spring of Seto Kanayama is only 3⅔ miles and can be reached in a little over hour. The scenery is very charming and is a favorite resort.

TANABE.

* * * *

KATSUURA.

Inns: Momen-ya, Nagisa-ya.

Katsuura is a fine port with delightful views.

NACHI WATER-FALLS.

The waterfalls of Nachi is on the mountain of the same name nearly 8 miles from Katsuura.

There are 48 falls among which Ichi-no taki or the First fall is the best, then the Ni-no-Taki and San-no-Taki or the Second and Third falls.

THE FIRST FALL.

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KINOMOTO.

INNS: Kirei-kwan, Kita-kwan.

Kinomoto is a small town with natural scenic beauty. A huge rock can be seen on the southern shore, dedicated to the God of Fire.

Shichiri-ga-Hama is a general name given to the stretch of shore to the length of nearly 17 miles from Kinomoto with delightful views.

ONI-GA-SHIRO.

* * *

TOBA.

INNS; Osaka-ya, Mikuni-ya.

Toba is a fine port at the entrance of the Gulf of Ise. Hiyoriyama is a small hill north-west, 180 feet above the sea level, affords a fine view.

* * *

FUTAMI.

INNS: Futami-kwan, Taiyo-kwan.

Futami, is a pretty coast with fine inlets and bays, the mountain ranges of Owari and Mikawa provinces as well as the Mt. Fuji visible in blue distance.

It is known in connection with two Sacred Rocks of

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Futami-no-Iwa, or Wife and Husband Rocks, can be seen close to the shore. The bigger one is 29 ft. while the smaller 12 ft. tied together by a straw rope called Shimenama.

* * *

Hinjitsu-kwan is a museum of old fine arts. The place is a favorite sea-bathing resort.

* * *

KAMIYASHIRO.

INN: Ōsaki-ya.

Jinja is a fine port with number of steamers plying daily. It is only 2½ miles to Yamada, the seat of the Imperial Ancestral Shirnes, which can be reached by jinrikisha.

* * *

UJI-YAMADA. Is the place where the Ancestral Shrine of the Imperial family is located.

Nai-ku or the Inner temple stands on the upper course of the Isudzu river erected over 1900 years ago dedicated to Amaterasu Ōmikami. Divine Park or Shinnenchi is a spacious garden.

Ge-ku or the Outer temple was founded 482 years later than the former one dedicated to Toyouke Daijin. It has also an extensive garden.

* * *

TSU.

INNS: Daikan-tei, Chocho-kwan.

Tsu is the capital of the prefecture of Miye.

* * *

THE CASTLE Can be seen on the southern part of the town; was founded by Todo family in Keicho era. The remains of it can still seen.

* * *

PUBLIC PARK Is a small hill well laid out and extensive.

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AKOGI-NO URA. Is a general name given to the long stretch of shore on the eastern portion of the town, pine clad. Delightful views to be gathered.

* * *

YOKKAICHI.

INNS: Yoshitaka-ya, Matsushige, Adzuma.

Yokkaichi lies on the western shore of the Gulf of Ise. The harbour is deep enough, suitable for anchorage of steamers.

Koun-ji is a Buddhist temple founded by the priest Meikan in Heian era.

Suwa temple is a Shinto shrine.

* * *

ATSUTA.

INNS: Isekin, Okada-ya Ōmori.

Atsuta is a flourshing port on the northern end of the Gulf of Ise. The town is connected with Nagoya and has extensive trade.

* *

ATSUTA TEMPLE. Is dedicated to Yamatodake-no-Mikoto and four other deities. There are many subordinate shrines.

* *

NAGOYA.

Hotels: Palace Hotel, Nagoya Hotel.

Nagoya is the most flourishing commercial town next to Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto.

The castle was erected by Tokugawa Iyeyasu five-storey high. A pair of Gold Dolphins is seen on the top of the donjon.

Public park is well laid out with pond and small houses, with bridges surrounded by many old tall trees.

Hongan-ji is the biggest Buddhist temple in the city, of splended workmanship.

Nishi Hongan-ji, Ohsu-kwannon, Chofuku-ji etc. are worth visiting. See Route 4—The City of Nagoya.

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KOBE—KEELUNG LINE.

Ports of call.	*Distance from Kobe.*	*Remarks.*
	M.	
MOJI	240	
KEELUNG	784½	

YOKOHAMA—TAKAO LINE.

Ports of call.	*Distance from Yokohama.*	*Remarks.*
	M.	
KOBE	235	
Ujina	385	
Moji	457	
Nagasaki	639	
Keelung	1268	
Anping	1505	
TAKAO	1529½	

KOBE—TAKAO LINE.

Ports of call.	*Distance from Kobe.*	*Remarks*
	M.	
KAGOSHIMA	394	
Okinawa	766	
Yayeyama	1003	
Keelung	1148	
Pescadore	1334	
Anping	1387	
TAKAO	1411½	

FORMOSAN COASTING LINE.

Ports of call.	*Distance from Keelung.*	*Remarks.*
	M.	
TOKAKKUTSU	112	
Pescadores	184	
Anping	237	
Takao	261½	
Taihanroku	301½	
Garanpe	318½	
Pinan	372½	
Karenko	450½	
So-ō	496	
KEELUNG	516	

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YOKOHAMA.

Is one of the five Treatey ports only 20 miles far (1 hour's ride) from Tokyo and it is practically the port of Tokyo.

* * *

ISE-YAMA DAIJIN-GU. Is a Shinto temple on the top of a hill called Iseyama, founded in 1870, dedicated to Amaterasu Ōmikami. The temple ground is spacious planted with thousands of cherry trees; when in full bloom the place attracts many pleasure seekers. A splendid bird's-eye view over the town and the port is afforded.

* * *

THE PUBLIC PARK. Is on the northern end of the ex-Cencession with the area of ⅔ acre.

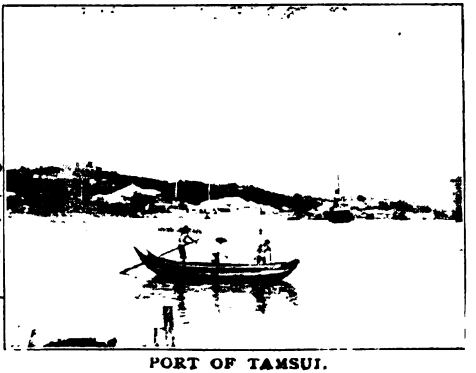
* * *

See Route 13.—The City of Yokohama.

* * *

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

Formosa, called Taiwan by Japanese, was incorporated to the Japanese Empire in 1895 as the result of the Japan-China war. It lies between 20° 56′ and 25° 15′ N. Lat, and 12° and 122° E. Long. Since it was added to Japan, the authorities are eagerly engaged to develope it, but greater part of the districts still remain unex-



PORT OF TAMSUI.

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plored. Most of the natives are Malay race. It is a very fertile island full of products among which camphor, ratan, tea, sugar are the most important staples. Keelung and Tamsui are the principal ports on the north of the island nearly on the same latitude separated by a mountainous region. Taihoku is the seat of the Administration Office.

* * *

KEELUNG.

INNS: Taihei-kan, Tokyo-kan, Fukuoka-kan.

Keelung is situated to the east coast of the northern extremity of Formosa. It is the most important port in the Island and the terminus of the Formosan line of the Company. Coasting steamers always ply around the island, and railway connects Taihoku, Tamsui, as far as to Shinchiku. A river of the same name runs through the town which divides into two parts and the streets are built along the shore.

* * *

TAIHOKU (TAIPEH).

INN: Chōyo-go.

Taihoku is situated nearly 20 miles from Keelung and can be reached in 1½ hour by train. It is the seat of the Formosan Government. The harbour is spacious and well sheltered for anchorage. It consists of three quarters, viz: Taihoku proper, Manka (or Banka) and Daidōtei or called Twatutia which is settled by foreign residents.

* * *

MARUYAMA PARK. THE Botanical Garden called Maruyama-Koyen by Japanese, stands 1⅔ miles north of the castle along the river of the same name. Excellent views can be obtained from there

* * *

TAIWAN-JINSHA. Is a Shinto shrine dedicated to the late Prince Kitashirakawa and other deities.

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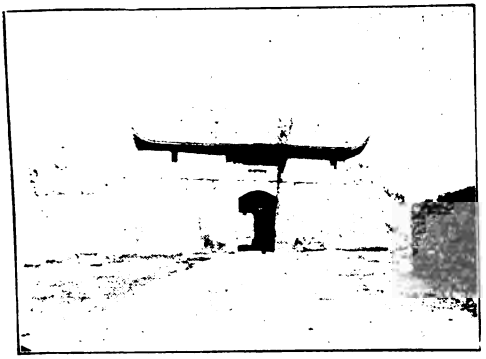
PESCADORES.

INNS: Kōgetsu-ro, Kikusui kan.

Pescadores is a general name given to a small archipelago lying between Formosa and the continent of China. Makō jō is a castle being the Capital in the groupes.



CHOYO-MON GATE.

* * *

INNS: Shishun-yen, Naniwa-kan.

Anping is an important port on the south-western coast of Formosa. It is the starting point of Anping-Hongkong line of the Company. Tourists to South China should find most convenient to go from Keelung either to Tamsui or to this port.

Taikoku jo or the ruins of Fort Zelandia was built by Dutch people in 1626.

* * *

Lies 2½ miles east of Anping is the capital of South Formosa. It was formerly the seat of the Chinese Administration of Formosa until 1886 when it was removed to Taihoku (Taipeh).

* * *

INNS: Takao-kan, Tenshin-ro.

Takao is a commercial port next to Anping standing on two sides of a large lagoon. The harbour is deep enough surrounded by mountain ranges. It is the point of Yokohama—Takao and Handa—Takao Lines of the Company and also the Formosa Coasting steamers call there *en route*.

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